SAMPLE COPIES Sent Free to any Address.

# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

Circulation Last Week 105,000.

VOLUME LV. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1887. NUMBER 6.

## Poetry.

### SUNRISE.

ROSE HARTWICK THORPE.

Silence profound; then faintly
Low throbbings in the air,
A presence holy, saintly,
Hushed voices breathing prayer.
A wavering light uncertain,
A soft glow spreading wide,
A dusky, sombre curtain,
Drawn silently aside.
Pale rays of rare completeness
Far down the sky's dim lawn,
Moist lips of rosy sweetness
Upraised to kiss the dawn.
A sudden burst of rapture
From bird-throats swelling long,
Which echo elves recapture,
And flood the earth with song.
A richer color showing
A flush across the gray,
A deeper carmine glowing,
Night shadows rolled away,
Dashes of polished silver,
A glow of burnished gold,
A liquid mass of splendor,
A glory unnifold.
Royal car suspended,
Hung swaying in the blue,
The grand coronation's ended,
And rose tints fade from view.

Oh, human heart, grown tender,
With thought beyond all speech,
This sunrise scene of splendor
No human heart can reach;
Receives hope's blessed story,
Bids faith ascend on high,
And view eternal glory
Where these tints never die.

### DARNING SOCKS.

Lucy alone at the window
Softly and cozily rocks,
Busily plying the needle,
Darning her husband's old socks;
Loving and sweet little woman,
Fond of each housewifely care,
No queen in her royal palace
With Lucy in wealth can compare.

While in the floor of the kitchen,
Soft sings the kettle for tea,
And out in the bright summer garden
Children are sporting in glee.
Down in the clover-clad meadows
Loud rings the blithe mower's steel,
Musical sounds of dear home-life
As sweet, artless Lucy can feel.

Skillfully plying the needle
Over and under the yarn,
Filling sad rents with a patience
Known to those only who darn;
Busy home is with her secret,
Thoughts bright with love as a gem,
Happily toiling for Richard,
The dearest and noblest of men!

Swift, and more swift flies the needle,
The meshes are filled one by one;
At last the big holes are all mended,
The week's task of darning is done.
But will Dick—ah, the dear, careless fellow!—
Know when his wife sings and rocks,
She listens her heart in the stitches
She weaves in his old, worn-out socks?
—*The Household.*

## Our Story Teller.

# SINGLEHEART

# AND DOUBLEFACE

BY CHARLES READE.

CHAPTER III.

What wonderful restoratives are a good long sleep and the dawn of day! They co-operate so, invigorating the body and fortifying the mind. They clear away the pain and the forebodings night engenders, and brighten not only the face of nature, but our individual prospects. The glorious dawn falling upon our refreshed eyes and invigorated bodies is like a trumpet sounding "Nil Desperandum." Mrs. Mansell was one of the bravest women sleep and dawn reinspired and reconciled to her lot that morning. She had slept in a pure atmosphere, untarnished by a drunkard's breath. She awoke with her nerves composed and her heart strengthened.

Her life was to be a battle—that was plain. But she had forces and an ally. Her forces were fair health, strength, prudence, and sobriety. Her ally was Deborah. She began the battle this morning brightly and hopefully. She was the first up, and having dressed herself neatly, as she always did, she put on a large apron and bib, coarse but clean, and descended to the parlor. She called up the spiral staircase, "James!"

No answer.

She went into the shop, and called down the kitchen stairs. No reply from her sister. "Lazy-bones," said she. She struck a light in the shop, and her eye fell upon a large hand-bell. She took it up and rang it down the kitchen stairs. Instantly there was a sort of yawn of distress. Then she bustled into the parlor and rang it up the spiral staircase. Then she set it down, and took her candle into the shop, and sorted, and dusted, and counted the goods, and cleaned the counter.

Presently in sauntered Deborah from the kitchen, with her hair in curl-papers, and a chasm in the upper part of her gown, so that she seemed half dislocated; and she adhered to the wall for support, and sprawled out one long arm and a hand, which she flattened against the wall, to hold on by suction sooner than not at all. "Here's a [yawn] to do," said she. "Anybody's [yawn] cat dead?"

"No, but mine are catching no mice. Nobody to light the fire and give my man his bread-and-tea while I open the shop. Aren't you ashamed of yourself?"

"To sleepy [yawn] to be ashamed of anything."

"Then wake up and bustle."

Deborah gave herself a wriggle that set her long bare arms flying like windmills, and went to work. This pair soon brightened the parlor, and then Sarah came into the shop and opened the door; but the patent shutters outside were heavy and stiff, as she knew, so she called Deborah.

"You might pull down those heavy shutters outside for me. You are stronger than I am, for all you look like a jelly-bag."

Deborah drew back in dismay. "Me go into the street! I'm not half dressed."

"Fine shapes don't need fine clothes. You might catch another husband on the pavement."

"I'd rather catch him in church with my new bonnet. Then, to escape any more invitations to publish her curl-papers—for that was the shoe really pinched—she ran maliciously into the parlor, screaming up the corkscrew stairs, "Here, master! James Mansell, you are wanted!"

"Be quiet," said Sarah, coloring; "he is not your servant. Them that do it for me will be round directly. It isn't the master's business to put up the wife's shutters."

"I think it is, then, if he is a man for it is a man's work."

Deborah spoke this at James Mansell, and at the top of her voice. The words were hardly out of her mouth when a man's hands were seen to pull down the heavy shutters and let in the light.

"Didn't I tell you?" said the ready Deborah. "And here is one dropped from the sky express."

"Why, it is Joseph Pinder," said Mrs. Mansell, drawing back.

"La! Your old sweetheart!"

"Never! For shame! Hold your tongue!"

Deborah grinned with delight, and whipped into the parlor to hide her curl-papers and listen. Sarah went behind the counter and minded her business. She made sure Pinder would proceed on his course as soon as he had done that act of courtesy.

Instead of that he came slowly and a little sheepishly in at the door, and stood at the counter opposite her. He was in a complete suit of white cotton, and all but his soft brown hat, and looked wonderfully neat and clean.

"Good-morning, Mrs. Mansell," said he, respectfully.

"Good-morning, Mr. Pinder," said Mrs. Mansell. Then, stiffly, "Sorry you should take so much trouble."

Pinder looked puzzled, so, womanlike, she answered his looks:

"I mean, to take down my shutters. I pay a person express."

"Oh, I heard somebody say it was a man's work."

Sarah explained, hurriedly: "Oh, that was my sister."

"What, Deborah?"

"Deborah," said she, dryly, in a way calculated to close the dialogue. But Pinder did not move. He fumbled with his hat, and at last said he was there by accident, but had come to see her.

"What for?" And she opened her eyes rather wide.

"A little bit of business."

Sarah colored, but she said, dryly, "What can I serve you?"

"Oh, it is not with you; it is with your husband."

"Indeed," said she, rather incredulously, almost suspiciously.

"Got him a job."

"That is very good of you, I'm sure," was the reply, and now the tone was satirical. "My husband has plenty of jobs."

"Well, he used to have; but the shopkeepers here are against him now; they say he leaves his work."

Sarah seized the opportunity to get rid of Mr. Pinder altogether. "Did you come here to run my husband down to me?" she inquired haughtily.

"Am I one of that sort?" said Pinder, defiantly. He was beginning to take offense, as well as he might. "I came to do the man a good turn, whether I get any thanks for it or not."

Sarah colored and held her peace. He had taken the right way with her now. But it was hard for the good-natured fellow to hold spite, especially against her. He went good-naturally back to his friendly manner, and told her that the new Rectory was being decorated by a London firm, and their grainer had been taken ill, and he (Pinder) had told the foreman he knew a tip-top grainer, James Mansell, and the foreman had jumped at him.

"I've made the bargain, Sarah. London price. It's a thirty pound job." And he looked proud.

"Thirty pounds!" exclaimed Sarah.

"Yes; it is a large house, panelled rooms, and hall, and staircase, all to be grained, besides the doors and shutters and skirtings. Only mind, these swell London tradesmen won't stand—unpunctuality. Where is he, if you please?"

"Oh, he is at home."

"Then let me see him directly."

"You can't just now."

Deborah, who had listened to every word, chose this moment to emerge from the parlor. She had utilized her curl-papers by lighting the fire with them, and came out very neat in a charming cap, and courtesied. "Give him half an hour, Mr. Pinder," said she, sweetly; "he is in bed."

Pinder looked at his watch, and said he could not wait half an hour, he was due; but he wrote a line with his pencil for Mansell to give to the foreman; then he put on his cap and said, jauntily, "Good-morning, ladies."

"Good-morning, sir," said Deborah graciously.

"And thank you, Joseph," said Sarah, gently.

"You are very welcome; I suppose you know that," said he, as bluntly as he could.

When he was gone, Sarah's artificial indifference disappeared with a vengeance. She ran into the parlor, and screamed up the spiral staircase, "James! James! Such good news! Get up and come down directly."

"All right," said a sleepy voice.

Then she turned on Deborah. "And what call had you to say he was in bed?"

"Oh, the truth may be blamed, but it can't be shamed," was Deborah's steady reply.

Proverbs being unanswerable, Sarah changed the subject. "And if you haven't got on my new cap!"

Deborah had the ly-word ready to putrify misappropriation of another lady's cap; so she took a humble tone. "La, Sally, I couldn't help it! he was such a nice young man. You can't abide him, but tastes they differ. Do you think he will come again? If he does, I really must set my cap at him."

"But not mine;" said Sarah, who was in rare spirits, whipped her cap in a moment off her sister's head.

"La! you needn't to take my hair and all," whined Deborah. "That's my own, anyway."

"Then you are not in the fashion," was the ready reply. "Come, Deb, enough chat; this is a busy morning, and a happy morning to make us forget last night forever. No, dear, run and make my man his coffee—nice and strong."

"I will."

"And clean his boots for going out."

"If I must, I must," said Deborah, with sudden languor. She never could see why women should clean men's boots.

"And air him a shirt."

"Is that all?" inquired Deborah, affecting surprise.

"All at present," said the mistress, dryly.

"What, hasn't he any hose to darn, nor hair to be cut, nor teeth to be cleaned for him?"

"You go on with your cheek," and she threatened Deborah, merrily, with a duster. Her heart was light. And now a customer or two trickled in at intervals. She served them promptly and civilly.

Presently she saw her husband coming slowly down the spiral staircase. She ran into the parlor to meet him. Not a word about last night, but welcomed him with smiles and a long kiss. "Good news, dear," said she, rubbing it in.

He received her with discouraging languor. "Well, what is up?"

But she was not to be disheartened so easily. "Why, Jemmy dear, there's a job waiting for you at the Rectory, and you are to have thirty pounds for it."

"Thirty pounds! That will be a long job."

She tossed her head a little at that. "Why a long job? It is not day work. It shouldn't be a long job if I had it to do, and was as clever as you are. Come, here's Deborah with your coffee and a nice hot toast. Eat your breakfast and start. No, don't take it into the parlor, Deb, to waste more time; set it down here on the flap. I do love to see him eat."

Mr. Mansell, thus stimulated, put the coffee to his lips. But he set it down untasted, and said he couldn't.

"Try, dear; 'twill do you good."

"I can't, Sally: I am very ill; my head swims so, and my chest is on fire. Oh!" and Mr. Mansell leaned on the end of the counter and groaned aloud. He made so much of his disease that Sarah was alarmed and Deborah had to run for the doctor.

That personage stood stock-still, and as ostentatiously calm as the invalid was demonstrative in his sufferings. "A doctor! Why, he'll make the man ill." She folded her arms and contemplated the victim. "Hot coppers," said she. "He only wants a hair of the dog that bit him." This with a composure that befitted the occasion; but it was not so received. "How dare you!" cried Sarah.

"Yes, Deb, for mercy's sake," moaned the sufferer—"for mercy's sake, a drop of brandy!"

Deborah would have gone for it directly if she had been mistress, but, as it was, she consulted her sister by the eye.

Sarah replied that look with great decision. "Not if you are any sister of mine. Ay, that is the way of it—drink to be ill, and then drink to be well; and once you have begun, go on till you are ill again, and want a drop to start you again on the road to beggary and shame. Drink, drink, drink, in a merry-go-round that never halts." Then, firmly: "You drink your coffee without more words, and then go and work for your daughter like a man. Come!"

She held the cup out to him with a fine air of authority, though her heart was quaking all the time, and he, being just then in a subdued condition, took it resignedly, and sipped a little. Then a customer came in, but Sarah was not to be diverted from her purpose. She ordered Deborah to stand there and see him drain every drop. Deborah folded her bare arms and inspected the process loftily but keenly. He got enough to two-thirds of the contents, then showed her the balance with such a piteous look that she had compassion, stretched out her long arm for the cup, sent the contents down her own throat with one gesture, and returned the cup with another gesture, half regal, half vulgar, all in two seconds, and James, with admirable rapidity, set the cup down empty under Sarah's eye, and so they abused her confidence.

"Well done," said she; strong coffee is an antidote, they say, and work is another. Off you go to the Rectory, and work till one. Deborah will have a nice hot dinner ready for you by then." She found him his basket and his brushes, all cleaned by herself, though he had left them foul.

At this last trait a gleam of gratitude shot into his skull. He said, "Well, you are the right sort. It is some pleasure to work for you."

"And our child," said she. "Think of us both when you think of one. Oh, Jemmy dear! if you should ever be tempted again, do but ask yourself whether them that tempt you to your ruin love you as well as we do."

"Say no more, Sally; I'll turn a new leaf. Here, give me a kiss over the counter." So they had a long conjugal embrace over the counter.

Deborah looked on and said, in her way, "Makes my mouth water, being a widder."

"There," said James Mansell, turning to go. "I'll never touch a drop again until I have chucked that thirty pounds into your lap, my girl." With this resolve he left the shop.

Sarah must come round the corner and watch him down the street; then she turned at the door, and beamed all over, and her eyes sparkled. "God bless him!" she cried. "There isn't a better workman, nor a better husband, nor a better man, in Britain, only keep him from drink. Now is there?"

"La, Sarah! how can I tell? I never saw him sober six days running; but I have heard you say he used to be a good husband. And why not again, if he do but keep his word?"

"And he will; he is not the man to break his word, far less his oath. He turns over a new leaf to-day, and I'm a happy woman once more."

"And I'll have his dinner ready to the moment."

Deborah dived into the kitchen, and was heard the next moment working and whistling tunes of a cheerful character. No blacksmith or plough-boy could beat this dame at that.

Mrs. Mansell was soon occupied at the counter. A cook came in, and bought three pounds of bacon at 8d. the pound for her mistress, and ditto of best Limerick at 11d. for the kitchen; these prices to be reversed in her housekeeping book. She also paid the week's bill, and demanded her perquisite. Sarah submitted, and gave her half a crown, or her mistress would have shopped elsewhere under her influence. Then came a maid-of-all-work for a packet of black-lead, seven pounds of soda, two of sugar, a bar of soap, and some "connubial" blacking. Sarah said she was out of that. The slavey replied, with the usual attention to grammar, "Oh, yes you do, Mrs. White's servant buys it here."

"Oh, that's Nubian blacking."

"Well, and that's what I want; saves a vast o' trouble."

Others came, child customers, some only just up to the counter, and many of them mute. These showed their coppers, and Sarah had to divine the rest. But she had a rare eye for them; she looked keenly at each mite, and knew what they wanted by their faces and their coin. She gave one a screw of tobacco for father, another a comb-dide with paper wrapped round the middle, another an ounce of candy. But as it drew near one their was a lull in trade, and savory smells come up from the kitchen. The good wife must have a finger in her husband's dinner. She locked the shop door and ran down to the kitchen fire, and when it had struck one, and everything was done to a turn, she ran up again and unlocked the door and laid a clean cloth in the little parlor, and had Lucy there very neat, that no attraction might be wanting to her converted husband and workman on his return to his well earned meal.

By-and-by Deborah looked in with cheeks as red as her hair to say the steak would spoil if not eaten.

"But you mustn't let it spoil," objected Sarah, loftily. "He won't be long now." Then, with delight, "Here he is," for a man's figure darkened the door. "No, it's only Joseph Pinder."

Joseph Pinder it was, and for once looked morose. He had a tin can with a narrowish neck in his hand, and put it down on the counter with some noise, as much as to say, "This time I am a customer and nothing more." Mrs. Mansell received him as such, went behind the counter directly, and leaned a little over, awaiting his orders.

"Half a gallon of turps," said he, almost rudely. Mrs. Mansell went meekly and filled his can from a little tank with a tap.

Deborah, who never read books, always read faces. She scanned Pinder, and said, "You seem put out. Is there anything the matter?"

"Plenty," said he; "more than I like to tell. But she must know it sooner or later. Serves me right, anyway, for recommending a—"

He stopped in time, and turned away from Sarah to Deborah, and said, bitterly, "He never came to work a bit all. He fell in with a tempter in this very street, and got enticed away directly."

Sarah raised her hands in dismay, and uttered not a word, but an inarticulate cry of distress so eloquent of amazement and dismay that Pinder's anger gave way to pity, and he began all of a sudden to make excuses for the offender, and lay the blame on Dick Varney, a dangerous villain with a cajoling tongue, a pickpocket's fingers, and a heart of stone. He turned to Sarah now, and enlarged on this villain's vices. Said he had been prison twice, and it was he who was ruining James Mansell.

But Sarah interrupted all this. "Never mind him. Where is my poor husband?"

"At the 'Chequers,' my mate says."

"Give me my shawl and bonnet, Deborah."

"What to do?" inquired Pinder, uneasily. "To fetch him away," was the dogged reply.

Then at last the long-hidden truth came out. "Oh, it is not the first time I have gone to a public-house, and stood their jeers and his drunken anger for an hour or two, and brought him home at last. But has sworn at me before them all, but he never struck me. Perhaps that is to come. I think it will come to-day, for he was more violent last night than ever I knew him to be. I don't care; I'll have him home if I die for it."

"Not from the 'Chequers,' you won't. There are bad women there as well as bad men. Why, it's a boozing ken for thieves and their jades. Take a man away from them! They would soil your ears and make your flesh creep, and perhaps mark your face forever. You stay beside your sister. I must go on with the job now. I'll strike work at dinner-time, for once in my life, and I'll bring your man home."

This melted both the sisters, Sarah most, who had been so cold to her old lover. "Oh, thank you! bless you, Joseph," she sobbed.

"Don't cry, Sally," said the honest fellow, in a broken voice; "you may don't cry; I can't bear to see you cry," and he almost burst out of the place for fear he would break down himself, or say something kinder than he ought. His boy was waiting outside; he sent him in for the turps, and ordered him to tell the foreman to dock his afternoon time; he was gone to look after the grainer.

He went down to the "Chequers," and got there just in time to find Mansell quarreling with three blackguards in the skittle-ground. Indeed, before he could interfere, one of them gave the drunken man a few were blow on the nose, that made him bleed like a pig. The next moment the aggressor lay flat on his back, felled by Joe Pinder. The other two sparred up, but went down like nine-pins before that long muscular arm, shot out straight from the shoulder. Then he seized Mansell, and said, "The villians have hurt you; come and be cured." And so, not giving him time to think, he half pushed him out of the place, and got him on the road home.

Meantime Sarah sat sorrowful, and said her happy day was soon ended, and she wished her life was ended too. Deborah sat beside her, and tried to comfort her, as follows:

"One good thing," said she, "you have got a friend now, when most wanted, and a 'friend in need is a friend indeed.' And to think you had the offer of Joseph Pinder, and could go and take James Mansell!"

Sarah drew up. "And would again," said she, "with all his faults. I would not give him for Joe Pinder, nor any other man."

"Well, that's a good job, as you are tied to him," remarked Deborah.

"Do you think Joseph will bring him home?"

"If any one can. I think ever so much of that chap."

"Then don't let the dinner spoil at all events."

Deborah didn't trust herself to speak. She got up resignedly to attend to the possible wants of this deserving husband. Sarah divined that it cost her a struggle, and tried to gild the pill.

"You are a good sister to me," said she.

"That I am," said Deborah, frankly. "But so are you to me; and I was always as fond of you as a cow is of her calf."

"And I haven't forgot the print," said Mrs. Mansell; "but you see how I have been put about. I mustn't go to my safe even for you, but there's half a sovereign in the till, and you shall it before some fresh trouble comes to make me forget."

Deborah's eyes sparkled, but she said it wasn't a fit time, there were too many sucking at her.

"And that is true; but they can't drain me. Don't tell a soul: I make a deal of money in this little shop. I wouldn't give my Saturdays for £5 apiece." Then, almost in a whisper, "I've got sixty pounds put by in that safe there, and the safe fastened to the wall. I mustn't touch that money, 'tis for my darling Lucy. But there's an odd half sovereign in the till, it is for you. There are some beauties at Coverley's, over the way." Dress, having once been mentioned, was, of course, the dominant substantive. Whilst she was speaking, she took out her keys and opened the till. There was much less silver in it than she expected to find. She put both hands in, and turned it all over in a moment. There was no half-sovereign. "Come here! come here!" she screamed, "the till has been robbed."

"La, Sarah!" cried Deborah—"never!"

"But I say it has; there's not a shilling here but what I have taken to-day."

"When did you look last?"

"Yester e'en at six, and counted half a sovereign and eighteen shillings in silver. What will become of me now? There are thieves about. Heaven knows how the goods go, but this is some man's work."

"Then I wish I had him," said Deborah, and she thrust out her great arms and long sinewy fingers. The words were scarcely out of her lips, and the formidable fingers still extended knuckles downward, when James Mansell, his shirt and trousers covered with blood, was thrust in at the door by Joseph Pinder: his own white dress had suffered by the contact.

Both women screamed at sight of him, and Sarah cried, "Oh, they have murdered him!"

Pinder said, hastily, "No, no, he's none the worse—only a bloody nose."

"Then he is cheap served," said Deborah.

"Ah, but let me tell you I came just in time; there were three of them on to him."

"Oh," cried Sarah, "the cowards!"

Mr. Mansell caught at the word "cowards." Cried he, "Let's go and fight 'em."

"Not if I know it," said Pinder, stopping his rush, and holding him like a vise.

"What, are you turned coward and all? Look here, he knocked 'em all three down like nine-pins."

"Then there let 'em lie," said this rational hero.

"I sha'n't," said the irrational one. I'll go and just kick 'em up again and then—"

But the next process was not revealed, because in illustrating the first Mr. Mansell sat down on the floor with a heavy bump, and had to be picked up by Pinder and lectured. "What you want just now is not more fighting, but a wash, and then a sleep."

Sarah proposed an amendment—"What he wants most, Mr. Pinder, is a heart and a conscience."

"Is that all?" said the impenitent.

Deborah giggled. But Mr. Mansell had better have kept his humor for a less serious situation. The much-enduring wife turned upon him the moment he spoke.

"After all you promised and swore to me this day. Good work and good money brought to your hand by one we had no claim on, either you or I; a good home to, a good dinner cooked with loving hands, and a good wife and daughter that counted the minutes till they could see you eating it. What are you made of? You are neither a husband, nor a father, nor a man."

### CHAPTER IV.

"Hold your tongue!" roared the culprit.

But her blood was fairly up, and instead of flinching from him she came at him like a lioness.

"No; I have held my tongue long enough, and screened your faults, and hid my trouble from the world. What right have such men as you to marry and get children that they hate, and would beggar if they could, as well as their miserable wives?" She put her hand suddenly to her forehead as a keen pain shot through it. "He will drive me wild. If you are a sister of mine, take him out of my sight." She stamped her foot on the ground, and her eyes flashed.

"D'ye hear? Take him out of my sight before my heart breaks in twain, and I curse the hour I ever saw him."

Deborah had bundled him into the parlor before the climax came, and she now got him out of sight altogether, saying, "Come, Jemmy—'A wise man never faces an angry woman.'"

As for Sarah, she sank down upon a seat, languid and limp; and after the thunder the rain.

Pinder, with instinctive good-breeding, had turned to go. But now he couldn't. The woman he had always loved, and who had given him so much pain, sat quietly weeping on a counter-stringer. He looked at her, and, to use the expressive words of Scripture, his bowels yearned over her. He did not know what he could say to do her any good, yet he couldn't go without trying. He said, gently, "Don't despair; while there's life there's hope."

She shook her head sadly, and said, gently, "There's none for me now."

"Oh, yes; if that Varney could be got out of the way, he would listen to reason. He is the wicked one; your man is only weak."

"Where's the odds if they do the same thing? But it is very good of you to make excuses for him."

She then took out a white pocket-handkerchief and meekly dried her eyes; then she stood up and said, in a grave, thoughtful way, which is recognized as her old manner, "Let me look at you."

She took a step toward him, but he did not move toward her. On the contrary, he stood there and fidgeted, and when she looked full at him he hung down his head a little.

"Now, look at me," said she; "you have done naught to be ashamed of."

Being so challenged, he did look at her, but not so full as she did at him. It was a peculiarity of this woman that she could gaze into a man's face without either seeming bold or being ashamed. She never took her eyes off Pinder during the whole dialogue which follows. Said she, slowly and thoughtfully, and her eye perusing him all the time, "You must be a very good young man. Years ago you courted me honorably, and I was barely civil to you."

Pinder said, gently, "You never deceived me."

"No, but I never valued you. Now that I am older, I have noticed that for a woman to refuse a man makes him as bitter as gall. Dear heart, do but wound his vanity, and his love, such as 'tis, turns to spite directly; but instead of that you have always spoken respectful of me, for it hurts a woman to no my ears; and you have held aloof from me, and that was wise and proper, till you saw I was in trouble, and then you come to me to do me a good turn in the right way, through my unfortunate husband. You are one of a thousand, and may God reward you!"

By this time Pinder's eyes had gradually sunk to the ground before the calm gaze and the intelligent praise of one who was in every sense his better.

"Have you done?" said he, dryly, inspecting the floor.

"Yes," said she; "I have thought my thought and said my say."

"Well, then, I should like to tell you something. It makes a man better to love a good woman, even if he can't win her and wear her. I studied you when you were a maid, and it set me against a many vulgar vices. I have had my eye on you since you were a wife, and that has made me respect you still more, and respect virtue. You have a dangerous enemy in that Dick Varney. Against him you want a friend. I seem to feel somehow as if I was called upon to be that friend, and I do assure you, Sarah, that I am not so unreasonable as I was when the disappointment was fresh. I should have been downright happy to-day if things had gone to your mind. After all, the day isn't over yet, and I've struck work. Is there nothing I can do Drink and Dick Varney can't spoil, confound them?"

Thus urged, and being beset with troubles, and feeling already the more comfort and support of a male friend, she confessed she had another trouble—a small one, comparitively, but not a small one on the top of others. She was being robbed. She told him all about it, and with a workman's quickness asked to see the lock of the till.

Be examined this closely, and detected at once, by abrasions in the metal, that it had been opened with a picklock, not a key. He told her so, and she said she was none the wiser.

"I am, though," said he, "It shows that nobody in the house has done it. It's professional. I should not wonder if this was Varney and all. Why, he's an old hand at this game, and has been in trouble for no other thing. Does he ever come into your shop?"

"He may. I don't know him by sight."

Pinder reflected. "James Mansell tells him everything, you may be sure, and it's just like the scoundrel to steal in here and rob the wife at home, and ruin the husband abroad."

Then he thought again, and presently slapped his thigh with satisfaction, for he thought he saw a way to turn all this to profit.

"If we can only catch that Varney, and give him five years penal—it won't be less, being an old offender—Mansell will lose his temper, and then he'll listen to you and me, strike drink, go in for work, and be a much happier man, and you a happy woman."

"Oh, these are comforting words!" said poor Sarah. "But how am I to catch this villain?"

"Others must do that. You go to the police station, see the superintendent, and make your complaint. I'll come after you, and talk to Mr. Steele, the detective; he is a friend of mine, and we will soon know all about it. A drunken thief is as leaky as the rest. But you must keep your own counsel; your sister has a good heart, but she is a chatter-box, and out every evening in half a dozen houses. I don't like to go with you because of the blood on my clothes; but if you will start at once, I will change my coat and join you at the station and bring you back."

Sarah carried out these instructions with her usual fidelity. She ascertained that her husband was lying fast asleep upon the bed; she put on her shawl and bonnet, confided Lucy and the shop to Deborah, and when the latter asked where she was going, said, dryly, "There and back." With that she vanished.

"There, now," said Deborah, I owe that to you, Mr. Pinder."

"How so?"

"When they have got a nice young man to tell their minds to, they don't waste words on a sister."

"Well, you needn't grudge me," said he. "It's five years since she spoke a word to me." So then he retired in his turn, and Deborah had only the customers and little Lucy to talk to.

The customers of this little shop, accustomed to the grave, modest Sarah, must have been a little surprised at the humors of her substitute.

The first to be astonished was a gamekeeper. He came in spruce, in velveteen jacket and leathern gaiters, from the country. He stared at Deborah, none the less that she happened just then to be whistling a popular song.

"Why, where's the mistress?" said he.

"Gone after the master."

"And where's the master?"

"Gone before the mistress."

"I want a pound o' powder."

"Well, money will buy it. What powder? Emery powder, putty powder, violet powder?"

"No, gunpowder, to be sure."

Deborah recoiled. "I wouldn't touch it for a pension."

The gamekeeper laughed. "Well," said he, "you are a pretty shop-woman."

"Oh, sir," said Deborah, coquettishly, "and I'm sure you are a beautiful gamekeeper."

He took a considerable time to comprehend this retort; when he mastered the difficulty, he said, "Well, let us trade. You'll beat me at talk. Powder isn't loose; it's in a canister."

"Oh," said Deborah, "you seem to know all about it. Where does she keep it?"

"Why, there 'tis, right under your nose."

"Well, I can't see with my nose, can I?"

She took it and put it rather gingerly on the counter. "Now, before it goes off and sends us all to heaven of somewhere, what is the price of it, if you please?"

"Oh, the seller sets the price," said he.

"All right," said she, "five shillings! See what a cut you can kill with it."

"The mistress always makes it half a crown."

"Ay," cried Deborah, "she is a hard woman. You give me a shilling, and I'll only charge you eighteenpence."

TO BE CONTINUED.

### What He Kept the Bull For.

Report of a Cleveland (Ohio) Divorce Suit.

Mrs. Fulton had responded to Fulton's suit with a cross petition, but this was dismissed, and she is now contending for alimony. Her attorney questioned the husband, and the following interesting "bull" story was brought out, amid great laughter:

"Now," asked the lawyer, "didn't you keep a ferocious bull to scare your wife with?"

"I kept a bull," responded Fulton, "but I had to; I couldn't sell him; he was cross; but I never thought of using him to scare my wife."

"What did you keep him for?"

"Well I used him as a sort of bank, or rather I made him guardian of my private papers. Nothing was safe about the house, and I couldn't keep a thing from my wife. All my personal papers I tied up and put them in the bull's manger, a little ways above his head. There were pretty secure there, as it wasn't safe for any one on the farm except myself to go near the animal.

"Mrs. Fulton threatened continually to burn the house, and I tried it, being determined to save myself from loss. The insurance papers were taken care of by the bull in the same manner. He was a pretty handy bull."

### The Coal Handlers.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 18.—The strike among the coal handlers in Weehawken, Hoboken and Jersey City continues, but the companies are moving large quantities of coal.

There was no demonstration at any of the docks, and work is being pushed forward without molestation from the strikers.

The various docks have been put into telegraphic communication with the Jersey City police headquarters, and a patrol wagon is held in readiness for emergenby.

### Had Been There.

"Bub, what's the day of the month?" he queried, as he stopped short at the corner of Griswold and Larned streets.

The lad crossed the street without replying, and stood on the curb and looked back.

"What's the matter?"

"I know your racket. Soon as I tell you you'll say you've got a note due to-day, and want to borrow $37 to help you out. I've got through being financially ruined; try the newsboy over there."—*Detroit Free Press.*

### A Mournful Voice.

We were speaking of preachers having fine voices, and one minister said: "I'll tell a story on Brother S——, whom you all know. He was detailed to do a little missionary work among the negroes. When the time was up he was reappointed. One of the class-leaders of the darkey church came to him and said: 'Brother S——, we's glad dey done sen' you back to preach to us.' 'Why so?' queried the minister. 'Kase de cullud folks all lack you. Dey say you got de mo'nfulles' voice.'"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

### A Peddler's Check.

Agent (selling preparation for removing stains from clothing)—"I have got here—"

Servant (who responds to the agent's ring)—"Excuse me, please; but we are in great trouble here to-day; the gentleman of the house has been blown up in an explosion."

Agent—"Ha! Hurt much?"

Servant—"Blown to atoms; only a grease spot left of him."

Agent—"Ha! Only a grease spot, you say? Well, here's a bottle of my champion cradicator which will remove that grease spot in two minutes."

### The Faith Cure.

Little Dot—I heard your mamma tell my mamma you were getting to be a awful good boy.

Little Dick—Yes, I am.

"She said she knew now what you wanted for Christmas, 'cause she heard you a prayin' for them."

"Yes; I prayed real loud so she would."

### None in Heaven.

A one-legged preacher in a Georgia town once upbraided a young man for carrying a gold-headed cane.

"There are no gold-headed canes in heaven," said the man of God.

"No; and there are no wooden-legged preachers there either," was the crushing rejoiner.

### She Wanted to Be Remembered.

He was old and rich, and his niece, who had been visiting him, was about to go away.

"You will not forget me, will you, dear uncle?" she sobbed.

"In my solitude?"

"No, in your will."—*Texas Siftings.*

### The Difference.

Guest (to waiter, pointing at a dish—What's this?

Waiter—Veal, sir.

Guest (pointing at another)—And that?

Waiter—Beef, sir.

Guest—Indeed! What's the difference between your veal and your beef?

Waiter—About fourteen years, sir.—*Washington Critic.*

### Truthful Tommy.

"Tommy, were your sisters glad to see us the last time we were here?"

"You bet they were."

"How do you know?"

"Because as soon as you was gone they said 'thank heaven, that's over!'"—*Texas Siftings.*

### Two of a Kind.

A lonely Skating Rink met a Toboggan Slide the other day. "How are you feeling?" asked the Rink in doleful tones. "I am Hunky," replied the Slide. "I am fast Making Barrels of Money." "Come and see me in about Two Years from now," said the Ring, "and we will Condole together. I have Been There myself."—*Philadelphia Call.*

Written for the Toledo Blade.

## PARISIAN SKETCHES.

BY D. R. LOCKE.

NO. XII.

THE GREAT PLEASURE GROUNDS.

The Champs Elysees and the gardens of the Tuileries are wonderful places on all days, but on Sundays especially so. Paris was very wise in providing for its people vast breathing places, as wise as American cities have been and are foolish. The boulevards are enormously wide, so wide as to be parks in and of themselves, but in addition to these, everywhere there are real parks, not only in the suburbs, which are inaccessible to the common people who live in the heart of the city, to whom car fare is a serious matter, but everywhere in the very centres of the city, accessible to all, are beautiful parks, very large ones, covering many acres of ground each, which belong to the poor and are their especial heritage. The Elysian fields are only a few minutes walk from the very center of business, commencing at the beautiful gardens of the Tuileries and extending to the Arc de Triomphe, commencing and ending in a square.

SUNDAY IN THE ELYSIAN FIELDS.

Sunday is the great day in the Champs Elysees. The city rents space on either side of the wonderful avenue for shows of various kinds, for it is the policy of the government, monarchica lor Republican, to give the people all the amusement it wants and at a very cheap rate.

There is as great a variety of amusement to choose from as at the fairs, only it is of a somewhat higher tone, the open air variety entertainment being the favorite. These places are enormous structures, capable of seating two thousand people, covered for rainy weather, but open and in the general form of a garden, for fair. The seats are arranged under trees, and the stage is also open in the air. The performances consist of singing and dancing, the regular comic and serio-comic, athletic and gymnastic performances, magic, and all that. American negro minstrelsy is very popular, and you may see and hear upon the stages on the street, all the acts of minstrelsy that you left behind you in New York.

ONE CONSOLATION.

We are indebted to Paris for our fashions, but we have the proud consciousness that Paris is indebted to us for the nigger.

HOW THEY ARE CONDUCTED.

There is no admission fee to these places, but the moment you are seated it is expected, indeed, it is the unwritten law, that you order refreshments, and no matter what the order may be, its price is one or two francs, according to the character of the place, so you pay a very fair price for your seat, after all.

These are dozens of Punch and Judy shows, and to the seats in front of these, a small fee is exacted. They are the same Punch and Judy that England delights in. The swing business and merry-go-rounds are everywhere.

By the way the amusements support the French pauper, for every theater, circus, or show of any description is compelled to pay 10 per cent. of its gross receipts to the city for the support of the poor and the infirmaries and hospitals. Hence at the smaller places of amusements, where the admission is a franc, you pay a franc and ten centimes. The burden is put upon the theater and the latter shifts it gracefully to its patrons. But the tax is a burden after all, for the account is made up from the number of people in the house, whether they have all paid good money at the box office, or are dead-heads.

THE PEOPLE WHO GO THERE.

But the charm of the Champs Elysees is not in the scenery, but in the people who flock thither Sundays in droves, who can not afford to take in the shows, no matter how cheap they are, except by such unsatisfactory glimpses of them as may be had from a distance.

The artisan is there with his wife and every one of his family from the eldest boy and girl to the babe in arms, which, to his credit be it said, he dutifully carries. The labor and pleasure are equitably divided. To look after a half dozen wild children, which the wife does, is quite as wearing upon the physical strength and much more upon the brain than the simple carrying of a quiet baby which is not running away into all the alleys, and always getting itself lost. They wander through the crowd, enjoying such of the shows as are attainable, and stopping just once for refreshments, the children a glass of milk, fresh and pure, the man an absinthe or beer, and the wife a glass of those sweet cordials which the French delight in. This is the extent of their dissipation.

Every child is provided with a tiny pail with a bail and all complete, and a little wooden shovel, its delight being to fill the pail with sand and then make mud pies of it, and then remove that pile to some other place, all of which it does with the gravity of a railroad builder. The better off have little wheel-barrows and carts, and undertake more important piles, but moving sand in one way or another is what delights their souls.

There can be nothing more delightful than the zest with which a French father of the lower class enters into the amusements of his children on these occasions. You shall see hundreds of them with his two or four or six children harnessed up in a team, the father driving them up and down the street, and not uncommonly he makes one of the team, and the children take turns in driving him. It looks very dignified, but it delights the children and that is what he is here for. The fat mother sits the while on a bench and enjoys the sport, holding the baby while the father thus disports himself. When a Parisian mechanic comes out for an airing, he very rarely leaves any of his dignity behind him. It looks very well, but

## Recent Literature.

No more welcome publication has been given to the reading public this year than the magnificent memorial edition of Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song," which was issued in 1870, and has found a place in so many homes. The new issue is entitled "A New Library of Poetry and Song," and is like the first, made up of choice selections from the very best poets, English, Scottish, Irish and American, and including translations from all leading foreign writers of verse. It contains 600 poems, representing 200 authors, not contained in former editions. This revision was made by Mr. Bryant just before his death, in 1876. One of its notable features is a series of "Famous and Apt Quotations," which includes besides what is in the book, nearly every well-known passage and phrase from the poetry of the language. Mr. Bryant's essay on Poetry is contained in the work, and taking it all in all, it is the most complete of any collection in the English language. Certainly there has been none ever made by anybody who had finer poetic sense or more unquestioned taste, while Mr. Bryant's personal acquaintance with the literature of all languages gave him a master hand for the work he has done. (D. Appleton & Co., New York. Sold by subscription only.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, issue in the International Scientific Series "The Geographical and Geological Distribution of Animals," by Angelo Heilprin, who is well known as a thoroughly scientific writer, especially prepared to elaborate this subject. He states that he had two objects in view: That of presenting significant facts connected with the past and present distribution of animals, that might lead to a proper conception of the relations of existing faunas; and again, to furnish the student with a work of general reference in which the more salient features of the geography and geology of animals could be sought after and readily found. That the work is well done, the reader will quickly acknowledge.

"The Poison Problem, or the Cause and Cure of Intemperance," by Dr. Felix L. Oswald, is an earnest protest by one who knows what he is talking about, and whose knowledge and experience entitle him to a hearing, against the use of alcohol in any and all forms as a medicine. He reasons with logic unwilling to end from facts, and no one can read his words without being convinced of their truth. He says "as a result of 30 years of professional experience and practical observation, I feel assured that alcoholic stimulants are not required as medicines," and he eloquently urges that their use should be discontinued, and a great blow would be struck at intemperance. The book is a most useful and valuable one, as well as interesting. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Funk & Wagnall's, New York, issue "The Mormon Puzzle; and How To Solve It," by Rev. R. W. Beers, A. M., the pastor of a Maryland Church. The author claims to have arrived at a solution of the puzzle which is so largely occupying the attention of the nation at the present moment. He gives first a history of Mormonism, then takes up the political view of the case, following with the social, and then the religious. To solve the problem politically, he advises the abolition of woman suffrage in Utah; the prohibition of polygamy, and the establishment of national free schools. He believes that these things carried out, especially the two latter, would also solve the puzzle socially and religiously. The book is worth reading.

From Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, comes "Napoleon and Marie Louise" (A. D. 1810-1814.) A memoir by Madame La Generale Durand, First Lady to the Empress Marie Louise. So much fiction has been written of Napoleon, and so much fact has been repressed, that he is regarded on the one hand as an incarnate fiend, and on the other as a demi-god. In this book a writer tells of what she knows of Napoleon as a man, living in the same household with him and therefore situated so as to see him at his best and at his worst. She knows him to have been simply a rather moody man, fond of practical jokes and very good to his wife. The book is written in an easy, gossippy style which will doubtless attract many readers.

D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, issue "How to Cook Well," by J. Rosalie Benton. The thoroughly practical book will be warmly welcomed by all housekeepers, who, we are confident will find it a valuable aid and guide in the kitchen. The author says in her preface that some of the recipes given are original; many are contributed by friends; others are well-known favorites which have stood the test of time; and the rest are similar to those found in trustworthy cook books, but altered after trial, according to taste. She explains that her aim has been not merely to give a collection of recipes, but to *teach cooking* and also, by arranging departments for Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea, to present suggestions to those housekeepers who find themselves taxed to make variety in the different meals. Price, $1.50.

"Taken by Siege" from J. B. Lippincott company, Philadelphia, is a story of a young journalist's experiences in New York. Who the hero may be is enveloped in mystery, but that the heroine is Miss Clare Louise Kellogg there is little doubt. The other characters will be readily recognized as conspicuous in New York society. Certain things have transpired since the publication of this story in *Lippincott's Magazine* that make it seem almost in the light of prophecy.

"Helen's Babies," by John Habberton, issued by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, is now in its 200th edition. As a picture of child life it is almost inimitable. The interest begins with the first sentence, and is kept up to the last word. It is devoted to the odd sayings and doings of Budge and Toddie, two small boys—imps of mischief, but warm-hearted, loving little beings, who at once win the affection of all readers. It is published in a large square duodecimo volume in paper cover. Price 50 cts.

Walter Baker & Co., Dorchester, Mass., have issued a paper-covered book devoted to a discussion of "Cocoa and Chocolate" in which is given a short history of their production and use, with a full and particular account of their properties, and of the various methods of preparing them for food. The lovers of these articles will find a good deal of pleasurable information here.

### Literary Notes.

At the close of the holiday season Roberts Brothers had sold 45,000 copies of "Jo's Boys," Miss Alcott's story.

It is said that a budget of unpublished Longfellow letters has been found in Boston, and that they will soon be given to the public.

Mr. T. S. Perry will contribute to the February *Scribner's* a short paper on "Russian Novels," a subject of unusual interest at the present time.

Dr. McCosh is about to publish a volume on "Realistic Philosophy." The undergraduates will agree that that sort of philosophy should be confined to books.

M. Francois, Coppee, member of the French Academy, and the most distinguished French poet since Victor Hugo, is engaged in writing a new work entitled "Fille de Tristesse."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will shortly publish simultaneously with its publication in England a new volume of poetry by Robert Browning, entitled "Parleyings with Certain People of Importance in Their Day."

M. Octave Feuillet, the famous French novelist, has just finished a four-act comedy entitled "Divorce de Juliette," but it is not known whether this play is intended for the Theatre Francaise or the Gymnase.

Mr. Gallenga, the veteran and aged Italian journalist, of London, whose autobiography was published a few years ago, and who thrives on hard work, has still another book ready for issue. It is entitled "Italy: Present and future," and is in two volumes.

Mrs. Crawford, the well-known Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, announces the organization in the French capital of a new dining club entitled Le Diner de Divorces. Any member who remarries will cease to belong to the club, but may remain on the footing of honorary members.

The queen of Roumania, who is known to literature as the writer of poems under the name of Carmen Sylva, has undertaken to deliver a course of lectures on national literature at the High school for girls at Bucharest. For some time past she has given private lectures at the palace before young ladies of culture.

The mystery attached to the authorship of that very original novel, "A Demigod," has been dispelled by the discovery that it was written by Mr. E. P. Jackson, a teacher in the Boston Latin school. This is his first book, and, judging from its success, it is not likely to be his last. The Harper's have nearly sold out the second edition, and it is reported to be selling well in England.

Brentano Bros., New York, have published in a neat paper cover edition, Mr. Gladstone's opinion of Tennyson's "Locksley's Hall Sixty Years After." This paper has attracted as much attention as the poem that inspired its writing. It first appeared in the *Nineteenth Century*, and there are many who will appreciate the popular form in which it now reappears.

### WITHOUT HIS A MS,

**A Man Who Could Do Wonders—How He Accomplished Them.**

There recently died at Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, Richard Donovan, who was in some respects one of the most remarkable men in that section of New York. Twenty years ago, when a boy, Donovan lived in Watertown and worked in a flour mill. One day he was caught in a belt and received injuries that necessitated taking off both arms at the shoulders. The Watertown *Times* says:

This great misfortune did not discourage him, and after recovering his health he set about earning his livelihood as best he could without the use of hands or arms. part of the time he had lived alone, and from the necessity of helping himself, he became wonderfully adept in performing all kinds of work, using his feet and mouth principally. He owned a horse of which he took the entire care, harnessed it, fastened and unfastened the buckles with his teeth, and drove with the reins around his shoulders. Being in need of a wagon, he bought wheels and axles and built a box buggy complete and painted it. He went to the barn one winter day and built a cow stable, sawing the lumber with his feet, and, with the hammer in one foot and holding the nail with the other, he nailed the boards on as well as most men could with their hands. He dug a well twelve feet deep on a farm in this town and stoned it himself. He could mow away hay by holding the fork under his chin and letting it rest against his shoulder. He would pick up potatoes in the field as fast as a man could dig them. He would dress himself, get his meals, write his letters, and, in fact, do almost anything that any man with arms could do. He was engaged for some time with Thomas Collins, of Potsdam, in the sale of buggies and sleighs, and had lately been engaged in buying and selling hides and pelts. By his industry and frugality he succeeded in amassing a snug little property—owned a house and lot, and was worth in all, about $2,000.

### THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

**He Ordered His Clothes and His Tripe from England.**

In idealizing heroes the world degrades them into mere abstractions by depriving them of their humanity. Their contemporaries may have known them as flesh and blood, but the following generation doubts if they ever wore anything but flowing robes or ate aught but ambrosia.

It is, therefore, refreshing to discover that one hero, George Washington, was so human as to order his coats, waistcoats and breeches from a London tailor, and that he insisted upon their being stylish and fitting.

Another fact which brings Washington within the range of our sympathies is that he was fond of tripe, and ordered it from Bristol, England, because a brand which he could obtain there was superior to any made in New York or Massachusetts.

Once upon a time, in the City of London, the commission merchants who turned Washington's tobacco crops into hard cash, presented him with two jars of Bristol pickled tripe. Each jar held about two gallons. There was a special pottery at Bristol for the manufacture of these jars, each of which had front on its front surface the purchaser's name, as a guarantee of the genuineness of its contents.

The brand sent to Mount Vernon was that of "Hamlin," and Washington was so fond of it that pickled tripe was a standing dish on his table.

"Dear Cary," he wrote to the senior member of the firm, "Mrs. Washington joins me in warm thanks to you for your considerate present af two large stone jars of pickled tripe. I must ask you to arrange for four similar jars, a wicker basket casing, packed in outer casks, to be shipped for my account direct from the owners. Dental infirmity impels my craving for this necessary dish, and in our domestic commissariat."—*Youth's Companion.*

### THE BOY'S VERSION OF ÆSOP.

**But the Part He Cut Out for Himself Was Taken by Somebody Else.**

A gentleman up town recently began inculcating morals to his little boy with "Æsop's Fables." He was telling me yesterday the practical effect of the first one he read, which happened to be "The Two Cocks." He related how the first cock annihilated the second, and was crowing triumphantly over him when a hawk swooped down and carried him off, putting a sudden end to his greatness.

The gentleman was delighted upon concluding the fable when the boy remarked, "Ha! it doesn't pay to be so proud of yourself, does it papa?"

"No indeed. Remember that," said the happy father. The next day Johnny came home in a condition that plainly indicated that something had happened. His clothes were torn and covered with mud. His face was scratched, hair torn up, hat gone. The father was not long in ascertaining that Johnny had run across two quarrelsome boys on the street, who played the roles of the cocks in the story. Johnny remembered the moral of his fable, and after one boy was knocked out, he thought the other was crowing too much.

[Enter hawk.]

Johnny swooped down on the victorious boy. The effects were visible. Johnny is too young to know much about philosophy, but if he was to read that famous law of natural forces, it would probably go like this: "Action is never equal to reaction, but it is for a fact in the opposite direction."

### "Michael Strogoff."

Mr. G. C. Staley, while playing the leading part in "Micinel Strogoff," at Oakland, Cal., became so hoarse from a severe cold that he despaired of being able to continue his part. Two bottles of Red Star Cough Cure entirely cured him. Does not nauseate."

### From the Signal Service Log Book.

"How are you this morning?" shouted the Snow Man, looking toward the Thermometer, shivering in the shady corner of the piazza. "I'm very low," replied the Thermometer, through his chattering teeth. "I'm not at all well; I've been six since midnight." "You've caught cold," said the Snow Man. "You'll die if you hang around the house tomb much. Now, I've been out here day and night for a week back, and feel as robust as Henry ice Berg. Where are you going now?" "I thaw't I'd go up and look for the Fourth of July," shivered the Thermometer, trying to smile. "You make me tired," growled the Snow Man. "I declare I feel like running away when I see you climbing up that glass pole like a nickel plated monkey. Go up, thou bulb head! Go up, thou bulb head! Say, I believe I'll just run down the toboggan slide. You'll learn some sense by and by." "What sense?" inquired the unsuspecting Thermometer. "Incalescence," replied the Snow Man with his ready wit. The Thermometer Puckered up his lips to retort "Cornwallis," but before he could utter the hot taunt of the base Bunner, the Snow Man had slumped himself down the slide. And the Sun came out, and smiling kindly upon the Thermometer said: "The rays is not to the swift." "To whom, then," inquired the Thermometer, "is the raise?" "To the blind," said the Sun, patting the Thermometer's back with his poker hand. And—but you see, this sort of a thing can run on indefinitely, like tariff reform, and never amount to any more, either.

### All for Ten Cents.

A beautiful set of gold colored picture cards and a sample copy of the St. Louis Magazine sent for 10 cents. The magazine, just entering upon its sixteenth year, is $1.50 a year, and we send IT and the WEEKLY BLADE one year for $1.75. For club of both send money to either BLADE or Magazine. For picture cards and sample copyof St. Louis Magazine, send to O. Gilmore, 213 N Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

### A Distinction in Terms.

At a recent state trial in Texas, a witness was being examined regarding a certain dinner of fried oysters participated in by the defendant.

"Did the prisoner seize upon them with avidity?" inquired one of the counsel.

"No, sir," answered the witness, "he chucked them down into his esophagus from the end of a three-tined fork."—*Texas Siftings.*

### Cure for the Deaf.

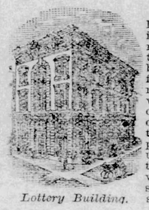
Peck's Patent Improved Cushioned Ear Drums perfectly restore the hearing and performs the work of the natural Drum. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. Illustrated book of testimonials free. Address F. Hiscox, 853 Broadway, N. Y. Name paper.

## LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

### An Investigation Into Its Legal Status, Its Fairness and Honesty.

**Description of the December Drawing With Other Facts.**

NEW ORLEANS, (La.) December 15.



*Lottery Building.*

California has been a large patron of the Louisiana State Lottery. It may be added, parenthetically, that it has been also particularly fortunate in its investments in this direction, winning many of the capital prizes. The chances of winning in the schemes of thiscompany are thoroughly understood by its patrons. It would be a waste of time and of space to analyze the schemes; the only questions that interest the lottery ticket-holder are: Is the scheme honestly drawn? and, Is the company financially responsible? To satisfy itself on these points a member of the *Chronicle* staff was sent from San Francisco to this city to investigate the affairs of the Louisiana State Lottery company, and to witness the extraordinary drawing which took place yesterday.

### LEGALITY OF THE LOTTERY.

The first duty of the *Chronicle* reporter was to ascertain the legal status of the concern. "Does it have a legal existence?" was the question he put to a legal member of the Louisiana Bar, and a gentleman who will soon occupy a high judicial position in the state.

"Of course it has," he replied very promptly. "Its franchise is now unquestioned in law. In 1868 the Legislature of Louisiana enacted a law entitled 'An Act to increase the revenues of the state and to authorize the incorporation of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and to repeal certain Acts now in force.' This Act provided that no foreign lottery tickets should be sold within the state, and gave to certain citizens named authority to organize a corporation 'to protect the state against the great losses heretofore incurred in sending large amounts of money to foreign countries for the purchase of lottery tickets, to establish a solvent and reliable home institution, and to insure perfect fairness and justice in the distribution of prizes.' The capital stock was fixed at $1,000,000, in shares of $100 each. There were provisions for a Board of Directors and all the corporate rights to sue and be sued, etc. The duration of the lottery was to be for twenty-five years. It was to pay $40,000 a year to the educational fund, a nd was required to give bonds to carry out these provisions. The Constitution of Louisiana adopted in 1879, touches the lottery question as follows:

ARTICLE 167. The General Assembly shall have no authority to grant lottery charters or privileges; provided, each charter or privilege shall pay not less than $40,000 per annum in money into the treasury of the State; and provided further, that all charters shall cease and expire on the 1st of January, 1895, from which time all lotteries are prohibited in the State.

The $40,000 per annum now provided by law to be paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company, according to the provisions of its charter granted in the year 1868, shall belong to the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, and the charter of said company is recognized as a contract binding on the State for the period therein specified, except its monopoly clause, which is hereby abrogated, and all laws contrary to the provisions of this article hereby declared null and void; provided, said company shall file a written renunciation of all its monopoly features in the office of the Secretary of State within sixty days after the ratification of this Constitution.

These conditions were promptly accepted by the Louisiana Lottery Company; indeed, this constitutional provision guaranteed the Company exactly what it was contending it possessed—a contract with the state of Louisiana. This position has been further strengthened by a decision of the United States Supreme Court rendered within a few days. An effort was made to tax the lottery company under an act taxing stockholders in corporations for State and city purposes. This tax the company resisted, on behalf of its shareholders, on the plea that the Company had a valid and bona fide contract with the State, and that it commuted the whole tax by the payment of $40,000 a yea to the Charity Hospital. This plea was supported by the United States Supreme Court, which holds that the lottery company does have a legal and binding contract with the state of Louisiana, and that any attempt to extort from it a sum in excess of the $40,000 is illegal. This decision, hywever, carries with it a benefit to the Louisiana Lottery something more important to the managers than the mere saving of dollars and cents—recognition by the laws of Louisiana and of the nation as a corporation engaged in a legitimate business under a legal and valid charter. This recognition of the validity of contract gives The Louisiana State Lottery what no lottery has ever had in America, since the days of Washington and Jefferson, when the Presidents were authorized to draw lotteries for the benefit of the national capital—a legal existence for the period of its charter.

### A RECOGNIZED INSTITUTION.

The legal status of The Louisiana State Lottery is thus clearly and indisputably established. One cauhot long remain in New Orleans without discovering that it is one of the recognized institutions of the city, and one that possesses the fullest confidence of the people. Whatever the rest of the world may think of lotteries, New Orleans believes in them. Interviews with the Presidents of the leading Banks, merchants and planters, not only proved this, but the further fact that these men have faith in the honesty of the management of the drawing and the perfect solvency of the institution. Indeed it is generally asserted that the Louisiana Lottery is stronger than any bank in the South, and all the banks cash its prizes at sight. Its stock, which is regularly quoted on 'Change, sells at $550. Its par value is $100. The management comprises the foremost citizens of Louisiana, financially and socially considered—men who are open-handed, broad and liberal.

C. Kohn, President of the Union National Bank, said: "I am not interested in lotteries in any way, and am opposed to gambling in any form or guise it may take. I do not think gambling should be encouraged, but if ever an institution deserved the friendship of a people, The Louisiana State Lottery deserves the friendship of the people of this section. It has done, and is constantly doing, a great work for humanity. No one can imagine the far-reaching charity of that institution. Its vaults are always open to the poor and the needy. It is a rich corporation, perfectly responsible, and conducted with the strictest integrity."

J. H. Oglesby, President of the Louisiana National Bank, a conservative, careful business man, who does not believe in lotteries, said: "The company is thoroughly responsible, is carefully and honestly conducted."

A. Baldwin, President of the New Orleans National Bank, said that the managers of the lottery were thoroughly honest men, responsible and charitable almost to a fault.

P. O. Facende of the banking house of Facende & Seixas, said: "There is no stronger or more responsible corporation in America than The Louisiana State Lottery Company. The standing of the managers in the community would preclude the idea of dishonesty in connection with it. It could not afford to be dishonest. Its very life depends upon its honesty. It is strictly honest, and has the full confidence of our people."

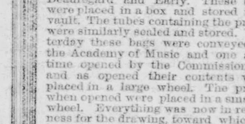
These sentiments were expressed by every prominent man seen by the *Chronicle* reporter, and his interviews covered fifty different persons, in every walk of life. Not one man was found who had an evil word for the Lottery, though nearly all deprecated the drawing of lotteries.

### THE MANAGEMENT.

The reporter next presented himself at the management of the Company, and frankly stated the object of his mission. Dr. M. A. Dauphin, the President of the Company, promptly invited the reporter to feel at liberty to examine the conduct of the establishment. The Company is the owner of its own building, at the corner of St. Charles and Union streets. It is a handsome and substantial structure, three stories high, and is wholly devoted to the uses of the lottery. An army of clerks are engaged in keeping up the record of tickets, correspondence and books of this corporation. The system of the office is admirable, it is perfect. A complete record is kept of every letter received, and thousands of dollars pinned to letters in which they were received are found in a sort of a dead-letter box, being letters that had not been signed or gave a name and no address. These are scrupulously cared for until demand is made for the money by careless correspondents, or the persons are found through an admirable system of tracers. The letters pertaining to each Drawing are kept separately, and subsequently bound; with this record is kept another, showing to whom the tickets ha ve been sent, so when the drawing is over the winners of prizes, as well as their location may be immediately ascertained.

### EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING.

Satisfied as to the legal and financial status of the concern, the reporter determined to investigate the honesty of the Drawing. This was an event in New Orleans. It took place in the Academy of Music, which had been specially engaged for that purpose. It was an extraordinary drawing, the prizes aggregating $522,500, including a Capital Prize of $150,000, one of $50,000, one of $20,000, two of $10,000, and four of $5,000, with many smaller ones. The drawing of this lottery was wholly in the hands of General G. T. Beauregard, of New Orleans, and General Jubal A. Early, of Virginia. The management of the Company had absolutely nothing to do with it. The preparations began Monday and were not concluded until Friday. The scheme was based on a representation of 100,000 tickets, against which 879 prizes were to be drawn. Then there were 1,300 Approximation Prizes, not drawn from the wheel, making a total of 2,197 prizes. The numbers were printed on blue paper measuring two and one-half by one and one-half inches. These had to be carefully counted from 1 to 100,000.



*Tube containing number.*

Then they were rolled up tightly by means of an instrument of which an illustration is herewith presented, and then inserted into a small rubber tube, of which a cut is also given. The prizes were also printed in bold figures and similarly enclosed in tubes. This count consumed five days and was conducted by Generals Beauregard and Early, who were assisted in their laborious task by a number of ladies of New Orleans, whose families were reduced in circumstances by the war. The work was carefully, thoroughly and conscientiously performed. No mistake was possible. Every number was there beyond a doubt. When the count was completed the tubes containing the numbers were put into bags, which were sealed with the autographs and private seals of Generals Beauregard and Early. These bags were placed in a box and stored in a vault. The tubes containing the prizes were simularly sealed and stored. Yesterday these bags were conveyed to the Academy of Music and one at a time opened by the Commissioners, and as opened their contents were placed in a large wheel. The prizes when opened were placed in a smaller wheel. Everything was now in readiness for the drawing, toward which at least a quarter of a million of people looked anxiously and hopefully. The wheels are made with glass sides, as shown in the engraving accompanying this article. The one containing the numbers, which is much the larger, was placed on the left of the stage and was in the special and personal charge of the venerable Confederate cavalry leader, General Early. The smaller wheel, the one containing the prizes, was on the right of the stage under the charge of the equally vigilant care of another distinguished soldier and eminent engineer, General Beauregard. There were present on the stage several clerks, who registered the drawn the prizes as they were drawn, four sub-commissioners, Messrs. Ronsseau, Pinckard, Hodgson and Roux, and reporters of the daily papers. At precisely 11 o'clock the drawing began. The tubes were taken from the wheels by blindfolded boys. "There was really no occasion for this precaution, since the numbers were thoroughly concealed in the tubes, but the Commissioners continue the custom. The boys are brought from a local asylum, and are well fed for a few hours' work. The scene was an interesting one, and especially to a student of human nature. The house was fairly filled, many of those present being strangers who wished to satisfy themselves as to the honesty of the drawing. Many, however, had a personal interest in the result. These held in their hands lists of their numbers, which they anxiously scanned as the drawing proceeded. No two men could be in stronger contrast than those who conducted the drawing. General Beauregard stands about five feet seven inches; his associate towers up nearly or quite six feet. General Beauregard wears a moustache and Napoleon of beautiful gray, the honors of years, while General Early has a long, flowing beard, which the boys who campaigned in the Shenandoah will remember. It, too, gives evidence of the hoary steps of advancing years. General Beauregard has the thoughtful, steady, reserved features of the engineer, while General Early has the air and manners of the man who welcomes the call to "boots and saddle." Both are much loved and highly respected here. They have the thorough confidence of all classes of the community, and are honest beyond a doubt. They are not stockholders in the lottery company, and accepted the commissionership of 1877 only on condition that if they discovered anything dishonest they should have the privilege of exposing it.

*Wheels and scene of drawing.*

### LUCKY NUMBERS.

Those on the stage were there clearly in a business capacity. They had no interest in the drawing, save to see it honestly done. With the audience it was different. Anxiety and expectancy beamed on every face. The ladies filled the boxes and the balcony and leaned forward in their eagerness to catch the numbers as they were announced. They seemed to forget everything about them. One clergyman was present, and the audience included all classes of people. As Gen. Early announced the first number, 75,097, a hush fell upon the audience. Gen. Beauregard turned his wheel, and the boy having drawn a prize, the general said "$100," which was the prize given for that number. For several minutes the prizes ranged from $100 to $500 when Gen. Early said "$712," and Gen. Beauregard arose and said, in a distinct and clear tone, "$10,000," and a murmur passed through the audience. Who was the lucky holder?

The wheels were turned, to thoroughly mix the tubes, after drawing twenty numbers, and the boys were changed at the end of every sixty numbers.

The drawing is somewhat a monotonous affair, and lasted until 3 o'clock—four hours of diligent work, diffusing happiness and wealth over the nation. The audience was evidently interested solely in the grand capital prize, and when tickets



*Fac-simile of capital prize.*

$4,544 won $5,000, and 56,794 brought some happy nolder $5,000 more there was not a murmur, but soon a change came upon the assemblage. General Early said "No. 97,409." General Beauregard slowly arose and deliberately announced: "$30,000." A spontaneous applause went up, a goodluck wish to the happy holder. So the work went along until No. 93,174 won the grand prize of $150,000. That ended the interest on the part of the audience, which quickly dispersed, leaving the Commissioners alone to complete the work. No one who saw the lottery drawn would question the honesty of the Commissioners. No one who has seen the handful of prizes sitting alongside of the twenty bushels of numbers, representing patrons of lotteries, and they have the greatest faith in their home institution.

One person made happy by yesterday's drawing is the maid of Miss Kate M. Forsyth, the actress. The members of Miss Forsyth's company, now playing here, were seized with the infection of speculating, and bought a ticket or two each. Her maid bought a tenth ticket for $1. She won a tenth of one of the $5,000 prizes, and this morning received $500 on her investment. She is an exceedingly happy woman, and has already sent for her husband to meet her at Indianapolis to spend Christmas week with her. The members of the company are pleased over the joy of the little maid.

Such instances are numerous, and while yesterday's drawing has brought disappointment to some, it has also gladdened many a heart, and from the southern journey of life for hundreds. The writer is convinced that every ticket had a fair and equal chance, that the lottery was fairly and honestly drawn, and has seen the prizes promptly paid, without deductions of any sort.—*San Francisco (Cal.) Daily Chronicle, Dec. 30.*

### FORTUNE'S FAVORITE.

There was no question as to the fairness and honesty of the drawings. When the tubes had been weighed they were returned to bags, sealed by the Commissioners, and by them locked up. The prizes and numbers were verified to-day by Generals Early and Beauregard, and then published and mailed to the ticket-holders. To-day there has been a constant stream of lucky holders pouring in and out of the office, getting their money. Those at a distance send their tickets for collection through the banks or express companies. To test the efficiency of the clerical department of the concern, the reporter asked where the $50,000 prize had been sold, and was promptly informed "At Washington, D. C., to one man." A good return on a ten dollar investment. Fearing to know what the Pacific Coast had won, the following list was given:

| Ticket | Prize. | Fraction. | City. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 93,174 | $150,000 | one-fifth | San Francisco |
| 92,509 | 20,000 | one-fifth | San Francisco |
| 8,712 | 10,000 | one-fifth | Bakrsfid, Cal. |
| 80,300 | 10,000 | three-fifths | San Francisco |
| 67,703 | | | San Francisco |
| 56,794 | 5,000 | sev'n-t'n's | Oakland |
| 67,096 | | | San Jose |
| 84,544 | | | Mohave |

Two negro laboring men of New Orleans won $15,000 each—one-tenth each of the capital prize—and there was joy on their faces when they received their money. Dr. Dauphin, the President of the Company, has established the list of ticket-holders, showing to what sections of the country the tickets were sent, and to whom, thus affording an absolute protection against fraud or duplication of tickets.

Everyvin New Orleans buys lottery tickets. They do that as regularly as they pay their board bills. Not a ticket was to be hand in the city yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The inquisition has a searching habit of the people, nothing peculiar among the Latin race. They believe in the responsibility and honesty of the company, and are ready to take their chances on winning back their money. Affects the possibility of one of the Capital Prizes! During eleven months of 1886 the Company has paid in prizes more than $3,000,000. The capital of the Company is $1,000,000, and it has a surplus of $850,000. Everybody likes to get some of the stock, and it is held largely by women. The payment under its charter of $40,000 a year maintains one of the finest and best equipped institutions in the world in which the unfortunate of the whole Mississippi valley are cared for. But the liberal hand of the Company reaches almost every deserving charity in the community, and does its popularity to a large degree. There is nothing ostentatious in its good deeds, but they are for that reason appreciated the more.

### CASTING LOTS.

While from time immemorial the Latin race has indulged in lotteries, the disposition to grow rich in the shortest time possible is not by any means confined to that race. Sooner or later nearly every one buys a lottery ticket, and joy comes with winning. In this, as in many things in life, the unexpected usually happens in connection with their ventures. The origin of lotteries is by no means mysterious or lowly. "Lot" implies something hidden, and that which can be known or awarded only by fortune or the act of God. Lot and Abraham were seeking their fortunes, and when they "fell out" they went up on a mountain from whence they could see all the East and the West, and Lot chose the beautiful valley which stretched away toward Jordan and Sodom and Gomorrah. He was taking his chances. He had to draw a prize, or a blank in the lottery of life. The desolating fire wrapped his estates and cities in flames, and even his wife was turned to a pillar of salt. Then was a hard "lot." It was by casting "lots" that the eleven disciples elected the successor of Judas, and the famous missionaries among the Indians, the Moravians, in the early days started by Count Zinzendorf—and no marriage still remains a lottery. Augustus introduced lotteries to the people of Italy. About the time of Luther the Italian merchants disposed of their wares and goods and lifted up to 1530 the Republic of Genoa resorted to lotteries to maintain the Government, and there the first lottery with regularly numbered tickets was drawn. Francis I. adopted the idea from Italy, and each purchaser of a ticket paid a small sum as tribute to the Government. Twenty-one years later lotteries for money exclusively were founded, and they were conducted under the direct control of the king. In England the first public lottery was drawn in 1569, the profits being devoted to repairing English harbors. In 1612 a lottery was granted by the Crown to the Virginia colony and in 1627 one to supply London with water. In 1709 Parliament passed lottery bills, and kept up the practice regularly. In October, 1826, the last public lottery was drawn in Parliamentary law in Great Britain. In Hamburg and in Cuba lotteries are in full operation, but none of them with the safeguard that have been cast about The Louisiana Lottery. The Continental Congress established lotteries, and the so-called art unions were lotteries in another guise.

### EXAMPLE OF WASHINGTON.

Dr. Dauphin, the President of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, is not only an excellent and systematic business man, but an antiquarian, especially in this special line. Among others, he has a ticket of the United States Lotery, which was drawn at Philadelphia under a resolution of

Congress, passed in Philadelphia on November 18, 1776. Another reads as follows:

Number 257. 1768. This ticket [No. 257] shall entitle the possessor to whatever prize may happen to be drawn against its number in the Continental Lottery.

(Signed.) GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The "Father of his Country" could not tell a lie but he did officiate in a number of lotteries, and Congress authorized the earlier Presidents to draw lotteries for the benefit of the national capital.

Among Dr. Dauphin's collection is a ticket of the New Jersey College Lottery, drawn in 1763. The ticket is signed by John Sergeant. The lottery itself was a swindle, as Presidy lery failed to pay the prizes, as is shown by the history of the college published by the Lippincotts.

Perhaps the most interesting of all the collections is a ticket of a W. Byrd's lottery, drawn in 1767. This is indorsed by William White as Deputy Clerk of a court in which it had been duly registered. White was subsequently ordained and became a Bishop, and the real founder of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America.

The Amoskeag Canal Lottery was drawn in Boston in January, 1808, and on the ticket appeared this inscription: "Roads and canals are the grand arteries of internal commerce."

Union College, New York, was endowed by means of lotteries drawn under an Act of the Legislature of 1805.

New Orleans had a lottery as early as 1824 called the Grand State Lottery, and it was drawn for the benefit of the state. In 1832 New Orleans drew lotteries for the improvement of public roads, and 1833 the French Evangelical Church of this city also drew one. The present "Premium Bonds" of this city are a lottery scheme, the interest being distributed in blocks by lot, after the manner of the Austrian loans. These bonds are popular, and command a high premium. Indeed the people of this city and state have been always, and are now, devoted

$150,000

## The Camp Fire.

[Contributions from the old soldiers are earnestly solicited by the editor of the CAMP FIRE. No matter if you cannot write a lengthy history of your lives, for we much prefer short, lively sketches, personal and historical. All communications will be attended to, and no contributor will be overlooked. We do not want anything from the records, as we are supplied with a full set.]

### Caught From Ambush.

Francis A. Phelps has contributed a poem to the CAMP FIRE, which we should be glad to publish, were it not so long.

I. J. Wolf writes: "I belong to the 111th P. V. V. Infantry, Third brigade, Second division of the army corps. I was one of Sherman's bummers while he was marching through Georgia, and would like to hear from the bloody 111th boys. There are some of them I know, who can bring pretty good knots, for I think we went through the pine knot country."

### At Belle Isle Prison.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE:—Being a new recruit among the subscribers of the BLADE, but an old soldier of our late civil war, I find time and pleasure in coming among the boys and having a chat with them around the CAMP FIRE. I volunteered in the early spring of 1861, and served three years in the Army of the Potomac, 12th Army Corps. The last year of the war, I was a member of Co. B. 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. As my soldier history would be too long to relate at the CAMP FIRE, I will gather a small bundle of sticks for fuel to keep the flame and smoke ascending, while I relate my history as a prisoner of war. The ties of companionship were too strongly woven in war to be sundered in peace, and though over twenty years have gone by, we feel as though we were again in the midst of loved comrades and conversing with them about war, treason, and their concomitants.

I was taken prisoner at Winchester, Va., May 25, 1862, and, with some 70 companions of my regiment, was sent under guard to Lynchburg, Va., and there imprisoned in the fair grounds as imported stock from Wisconsin. We were then in very good order, though feeling rather lean after a several days' tramp without much food—only that which we were inserted on the point of the bayonet, as doctors nowdays insert their little injections in the veins of their patients, just to quiet their nerves, you know. You can see the analogy, dear reader. Our guards were all good old Democrats, and were secessionists. At Lynchburg we were fed perhaps better than at most of the Southern prison pens. I believe in giving the d—l his due, and if I remember aright, the colonel who had us in charge was responsible for our extra care. In fact, he treated us so well that he excited our undying gratitude, and nothing would please me better than to hear from him or some of his family, by private letter or through the columns of the CAMP FIRE. I think the name of the colonel was Gibbs, a member of a North Carolina regiment. The citizens of Lynchburg fired at him, and tried to make him feed the d—d Yanks less. He was giving us too good fare; we should be starved and broken down in our captors; to feel the magnanimity of our oppressor; Southern chivalry should deny to patriotic men the food of Mother Earth, but God's hand was leading, guiding and directing us on. We were kept at Lynchburg until August 9, at which date the battle of Cedar Mountain occurred, and we were hurried on board of freight cars and shipped to Belle Isle, Richmond. Here commenced the starving point in our lives, the undermining of our constitution and health. Here men were seen dying by the score, dying of disease brought on by filth and starvation. The vermin crawling with vermin, crawling before our eyes. With poor shelter, and scarcely any clothing, without anything worthy of the name of food, we were held in "durance vile" until September 14, when the bars of our rebel prisons were thrown open, and all who were able to crawl were allowed to go free. I can see in memory as I saw in vision, the poor, half-bare-headed and bare-footed men, skeletons of humanity, making a rush for freedom, crowding each other in the first attempt to be outside of Dixie. At Aking's Landing, 14 miles from Richmond, we first caught sight of the "Stars and Bars" that we had not seen for four months, and imagine the cheer that went up on that occasion; the very heavens echoed with the sound of earthly voices. I catch the enthusiasm of that hour, and in memory go back to that joyful day. It was proof enough that loyalty was no myth, patriotism no idle word. It was a test of man's faith in the principles of free government, of his love for the old flag, friends and of home. In conclusion, let no man determine my political faith, put no restrictions upon my pen or principles, nor ask me to reach out and shake hands with rebels across the "bloody chasm." I want no affiliations with those who starved and persecuted our soldiers, no companionship with Jeff Davis or his followers. I do not recognize nor sanction the plan of putting traitors, or the sons of traitors, in places of power, especially where they come out with the claims and rights of men who fought to preserve the Union of States inviolate. Three hundred and fifty thousand men gave their lives to cement the principles of union and human freedom. And in the name of the mighty dead I arraign the administration in appointing men like Dr. Dabney, and echo the sentiment of the BLADE, which declines the act as an "Insult to the Loyalty of the Nation." In politics, I favor the Republican party; as a soldier, I find that they are the best men to stand up for our rights and advocate our claims, both in and out of Congress, and here we nominate our ticket—Blaine and Robert Lincoln.—W. P. OTTARSON, Co. A, 3d Reg't Wis. Vol

## Question Bureau.

1. The true name and postoffice address must be given in all cases, but, when specially requested, they will not be published.

2. No attention will be paid to mathematical problems, questions of grammatical construction, or inquiries regarding the reliability of individuals, firms or corporations.

3. Communications for this department MUST be written on a separate sheet, directed to the "Question Bureau," and contain not more than three questions. Do not ask a question and then proceed to argue it. If we can answer it and it is considered of general interest, it will be answered. It is useless to request an answer in the "next issue." The Question Bureau is always full, and we are three or four weeks behind.

4. This department is not intended to settle party disputes or definite bets. Replies to questions are intended to be of general interest, and no one has the right to DEMAND a reply. Do not request an answer by mail.

5. No question will receive the SLIGHTEST attention unless the first and third rules above are STRICTLY complied with.

### Erie Canal—The Colonies.

L. K. R., Washtucna, Wash. Ter.:

1. Please give a full history of the Erie canal. 2. Give date of the settlement of the colonies, and tell the origin of their names. 3. What was the Wilmot proviso?

1. The Erie canal, 363 miles long, connecting the Hudson river at Albany and Troy with Lake Erie at Buffalo, was commenced in 1817, and opened in 1825, costing $7,602,000. It is to the efforts of DeWitt Clinton principally that its construction is due. From the interest which he took in the subject as early as 1812, he was associated with others, to submit to the general government the project of connecting the Lakes Erie and Champlain with the tide waters of the Hudson. This project failed, but he succeeded while for most of the time governor of New York in carrying through the enterprise as a state work. It was constructed through a region which was then for the greater part a wilderness, and was the most extensive public work that had been undertaken in the United States up to that time. It has since been greatly enlarged and improved. From Lockport to Buffalo there is a level of 31 miles, the rise of 63 ft. It is cut through rock, with width at the surface of 62 feet, at the bottom 60 feet, and nine feet depth of water. The canal is supplied with water from Lake Erie to the Seneca river, 142 miles east of Buffalo. Thus most of the flow of water is from west to east, there being a fall through only five locks from east to west, between Logi and the Seneca river. At Rome, 15 miles west of Utica, the canal receives a large supply of water from the Black river canal, which falls towards Albany. The western part of the level between Utica and Syracuse receives water from Canenovia lake and several other reservoirs, which fall towards Utica, and at Syracuse supplies water to the Oswego canal. The level between Lockport and Buffalo is 568 feet above the mean level of the Hudson river at Albany. The total cost of the canal has been $46,019,234.

2. New Hampshire was first settled at Dover and Portsmouth in 1623, by the English Puritans. The name had reference to the patentee, who was Governor of Portsmouth, England. Massachusetts was first settled by English Puritans, who landed at Plymouth, December 22, 1620. So called from Massachusetts bay, and that from the Massachusetts Indians, in the neighborhood of Boston. Rhode Island was first settled at Providence, in 1636. So called, in 1664, in reference to the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean. Connecticut in 1635, and was first settled in 1633. So called from the name of its principal river. Connecticut is an Indian word, signifying long river. New York was first settled in 1614, by the Dutch. So called, in 1664, in reference to the Duke of York and Albany, to whom this territory was granted by the King of England. New Jersey was first settled at Bergen, in 1620, by the Dutch and Danes. So called, in 1664, from the Island of Jersey, on the coast of France, the residence of the family of Sir George Carteret, to whom the territory was granted.

Pennsylvania was first settled on the Delaware river, in 1682, by William Penn, and named after him. Delaware was first settled at Cape Henlopen, in 1627, by Swedes and Fins. Delaware was so called, in 1703, from Delaware bay, on which it lies, and which received its name from Lord de la War, who died there. Maryland was first settled at St. Mary, in 1624, by Roman Catholics. So called in honor of Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I. It was granted to Lord Baltimore, June 30, 1632. Virginia was first settled at Jamestown, in 1607, by the English. So called in honor of Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen of England. North Carolina was first settled in Albemarle, in 1650, by the English; and South Carolina at Port Royal, in 1670, by the Huguenots. Carolina was so called by the French, in 1564, in honor of King Charles IX., of France. Georgia was first settled in 1733, at Savannah, by Oglethorpe, and so called in honor of King George II. 3. It provided that there should be no more slave territory annexed to the United States. It was introduced in August, 1846.

### Frederic the Great.

J. A. S., Rockdale Mills, Pa.:

1. Please give a sketch of the life of Frederick the Great. 2. When did Gen. B. E. Lee die? By whom was the rebel butcher, Henry Wirz, captured?

1. He was born in 1712. He obtained but a scanty education, owing to his father's predilection for military discipline, and his determination to check the strong inclination which he perceived in the heir-apparent to cherish literature. This led him, in 1730, to attempt an escape from Prussia; but the scheme being discovered, the prince was confined in the castle of Custrin, and his young companion (Katte) executed before his face. After an imprisonment of some months, he was restored to favor, and in 1733 he married the Princess of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, in obedience to his father's command; but it is said the marriage was never consummated.

In 1740 he succeeded to the throne, and it was not long before he added Lower Silesia to its dominions. In 1744 he took Prague, with its garrison of 16,000 men. In 1745 he defeated Prince Charles at Friedburgh, and marched into Bohemia, where he defeated an Austrian army. Shortly after he took Dresden, but it under heavy exactions, and then concluded a highly favorable peace. During the next seven of comparative tranquility that followed, Frederic employed himself in bringing his troops into a state of discipline never before equaled in any age or country. He also encouraged agriculture, the arts, manufactures, and commerce, reformed the laws, and increased the revenues, thus improving the condition of the state, and rendering it more than a match for foreign enemies. Secret information of an alliance between Austria, Russia, and Saxony gave him reason to fear an attack, which he hastened to anticipate by the invasion of Saxony, in 1756.

This commenced the seven years' war, in which he contended single-handed against the united forces of Russia, Saxony, Sweden, France, Austria, and the greater part of the German states; till at length, after various changes of fortune, he was let, in 1763, in the peaceful possession of all his paternal and acquired dominions. He now entered into a league with his former enemies, which in 1772 was cemented by the partition of Poland, an act which was then, as it is now, denounced by every lover of freedom and national security. The remainder of his life, with the exception of a short demonstration of hostility towards Austria, which was terminated by the mediation of Russia, was passed in the tranquility of literary leisure, and an unreserved intercourse with learned men. His own literary attainments were far above mediocrity, as may be seen by his "History of His Own Times," "The History of the Seven Years' War," "Considerations on the State of Europe," "Memoirs of the House of Brandenburgh," poems, etc. He died in 1786. 2. September 28, 1870. 3. Cannot find the names.

### Dew.

L. F. S., Dowersheck, Iowa:

Please explain the phenomenon called dew. Does it fall, or rise, and why?

For an assigned temperature of the atmospheres, there is a certain quantity of aqueous vapor which it is capable of holding in suspension at a given pressure. Conversely, for any assigned quantity of aqueous vapor held in suspension in the atmosphere, there is a minimum temperature at which it can remain so suspended. This minimum temperature is called the dew-point. During the daytime, especially if there has been sunshine, a good deal of aqueous vapor is taken into suspension in the atmosphere. If the temperature in the evening now falls below the dew-point, which after a hot and calm day, generally takes place after sunset, the latter of which can be no longer held in suspension is deposited on the surface of the earth, sometimes to be seen visibly falling in a fine mist. This is one form of the phenomenon of dew, but there is another. The surface of the earth, and all things on it, and especially the smooth surfaces of the vegetable productions, are constantly parting with their heat, by radiation. If the sky is covered with clouds, the radiation sent back from the clouds nearly supplies an equivalent for the heat thus parted with; but if the sky be clear, no equivalent is supplied, and the surface of the earth and the things growing on it become colder than the atmosphere. If the night also be calm, the small portion of air contiguous to any of these surfaces will become cooled below the dew-point, and its moisture deposited on the surface in the form of dew. If this chilled temperature be below 32 degrees, the dew becomes frozen, and is called hoarfrost. Of the above two phenomena, though both expressed in our language by the word dew, which perhaps helps to give rise to a confusion of ideas on the subject, are not necessarily expressed by the same word. For instance, in French, the first phenomenon—the falling evening dew, is expressed by the word *serein*; while the latter—dew seen in the morning gathered in drops by the leaves of plants or other cool surfaces—is expressed by the word *rosee*.

### Jamaica.

E. D. L., Simons, Fla.:

1. Please give a description of the island of Jamaica, its soil, climate, chief productions, and state of society. 2. Is the population increasing or decreasing?

1. Jamaica is the largest and richest of the British West India Islands. Its length is about 145 miles, and its maximum breadth 53 miles. Although the surface is extremely irregular, only the east portion of the island can be called mountainous. Three small ridges of mountains from a common knot in the west trend divergently eastward to about the middle of the island, beyond which point the middle ridge alone extends to the extreme east, rising to an average elevation of 6,000 feet, the culminating point being nearly 8,000 feet in height. The valleys, though numerous, are of inconsiderable extent and occupy little more than one-tenth of the area of the island. In the west are swampy plains, but those of the northwest are dry and fertile, and bordered by low hills clothed with a luxuriant forest vegetation. Large caverns occur in various localities. The chief rivers are the Black and the Minho, both on the south side; the former is navigable by small flat-bottomed craft and canoes some 30 miles from its mouth. Numerous other streams descend from the mountains to the sea on all sides, many of which form fine cascades, and not a few are utilized for irrigation and to furnish motive power for a large number of mills.

The climate in the low regions is essentially tropical, but the sea breeze during the day and the land breeze at night temper to a considerable degree the excessive heat. In the elevated districts the atmosphere is mild and agreeable. The rainy seasons, comprising the months of April, May, September, October, and November, are usually preceded by the cessation of the day and night breezes, when the atmosphere becomes oppressive, and almost insupportable for Europeans. Yellow fever, smallpox, cholera, and typhus fever are particularly fatal on the coasts, and in the low grounds generally, the first returning every year. Hurricanes are of frequent occurrence in the summer months. In the north, a chalky marl is the prevailing character of the soil; while to the west and south the so called Jamaica brick mould predominates, analagous to the warm yellow mould of Cuba, so favorable to the production of the sugar cane. Next in importance to sugar culture is that of pimento.

Coffee, cacao, arrow root, indigo, ginger and tumeric are likewise cultivated. Maize yields abundant harvests twice and even thrice a year in all parts of the island, and Guinea corn is grown in several districts. Yams, cassava, batatas or sweet potatoes, and other articles designated as "ground fruit," are plentiful. The fruits include nearly all the tropical varieties, especially the plantain, which forms an important element of food for the colored classes. Among the most precious forest productions are the bread fruit tree, mahogany, cedar, ironwood, greenheart, and other cabinet woods. Numerous herds of cattle and droves of mules are reared; sheep and swine are numerous, and the various barnyard fowls and pigeons are very common. There are several kinds of lizards, the largest of which is commonly eaten by the lower classes. Alligators abound in every stream. The land crab, which is very common, is esteemed a delicacy. The chief staples of export are sugar, rum, coffee, spices, and dyestuffs. 2. The population in 1871 was 506,154, of which 13,816 were white, 101,316 colored, and 391,707 black, the last being mostly liberated slaves and their descendants. In 1881 the population was returned as 585,536.

### Reply to "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother."

J. D., Canmen, Ky., complies with a request in the Bureau by furnishing the following:

Call me not back from the echoless shore,
To cures that oppressed in days of yore;
The dark, deep waters I've safely passed through,
To Heaven, sweet rest, and now wait for you.
Grieve not that your brow be furrowed with care,
Or that silver threads shine in your brown hair,
There's a n crown in store if you will but keep
The precept taught when I rocked you to sleep.

Be not weary of toil, nor spend in tears,
Life, which at best, is a few fleeting years,
Waste not love and hope on idols of clay,
And throw in despair, your soul wealth away;
But labor for Him who gave life for you;
His cross is light, and his recompense true;
In mercy He sowed that dear ones might reap
With her who caressed and rocked you to sleep.

All are not false, neither base or untrue,
Their error forgive, as God forgives you;
From the glow of kindness virtues will rise,
As fruit ripens best 'neath tropical skies,
Weep not for a mother under the sod;
Think of her, darling, at the throne of God;
There, with angels, a ceaseless watch shal keep,
As of yore she hushed and rocked you to sleep.

Over your head, in years that seem long,
Since last you were hushed by lullaby song,
Omnipotent eyes, with a love divine,
Have guarded your slumber, then why repine?
Oh! spend not womanhood in sad, sad dreams!
Waste not talents and years in fruitless schemes;
Sow the seed of good deeds; let others reap,
Then angels will soothe and rock you to sleep.

### Marriage and Divorce Laws.

Reader, Bradford, Pa.:

Can a party living in Pennsylvania get a divorce from one living in Ohio? In what states are divorce laws easiest, and shortest time one can be got if there are ample causes?

The Bureau receives so many inquiries of this nature that a synopsis of the marriage and divorce laws of the different states is given for the benefit of all concerned:

*Marriage, Licenses.* Required in all the States and Territories except Dakota, Montana, New Mexico, New Jersey and New York. In Maryland legal marriage can only be by an ordained minister.

*Marriage, Prohibition of.* Marriage between whites and negro descent are prohibited and punishable in California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

Marriages between whites and Indians are prohibited in Arizonia and North Carolina.

Marriages between whites and Chinese are prohibited in the state.

The marriage of first cousins is prohibited in Arkansas, Dakota, Indiana, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, Washington Territory and Wyoming, and in none of them is declared incestuous and void.

*Marriage, Age to Contract.* In New Jersey and Ohio males under twenty-one and females under eighteen years of age must obtain the consent of parents or guardians. In Massachusetts a marriage between a male over fourteen and a female over twelve is legal, even without the consent of parents.

*Marriage, Presumption of.* In Missouri it has been held that where parties cohabit and represent themselves as husband and wife, a marriage is presumed, and when parties capable of contracting, in express terms, with each other, to be husband and wife, and cohabit as such, the marriage is valid, without any further ceremony being performed. In California marriage is declared a civil contract; consent, followed by a mutual assumption of marital rights and obligations, is sufficient.

*Divorce, Previous Residence Required.* Dakota, ninety days; Arizona, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, and Washington, six months; Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont (both parties, as husband and wife, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, one year; Florida, Indiana, Maryland, North Carolina, and Tennessee, two years; Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey for desertion, three years.

*Divorce, Causes for.* The violation of the marriage vow is cause for absolute divorce in all the States, excepting South Carolina, which has no divorce law.

Wilful desertion, one year, in Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Dakota, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, Rhode Island, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Wilful desertion, two years, in Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Tennessee.

Wilful desertion, three years, in Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont, and West Virginia.

Wilful desertion, five years, in Virginia.

Habitual drunkenness, in all the states *except* Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

"Imprisonment for felony" or "conviction of felony" in all the states *except* Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Wisconsin.

"Cruel and abusive treatment," "intolerable cruelty," "extreme cruelty" or "inhuman treatment," in all the states *except* Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia.

Failure to provide: one year in California, Nevada and Wyoming; two years in Indiana and Idaho; three years in Massachusetts; no time specified in Maine, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Vermont. "Gross neglect of duty," in Kansas; wilful neglect for three years, in Delaware.

Fraud and fraudulent contract, in Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Absence from husband being heard of, in New Hampshire; absence two years, in Tennessee; seven years, in Connecticut and Vermont; absence without reasonable cause one year, in Missouri; separation five years, in Kentucky; voluntary separation, five years, in Wisconsin.

"Unbearable temper," "habitual indulgence in violent and ungovernable temper," in Florida; "such indignities as make life intolerable," in Missouri and Wyoming; "indignities as render life burdensome," in Oregon and Pennsylvania.

Other causes in different states are as follows: "Husband notoriously immoral before marriage, unknown to wife, in West Virginia; "flight from justice," in Virginia; "gross misbehavior or wickedness," in Rhode Island; "attempt on life," in Illinois; "refusal of wife to remove into the state," in Tennessee; "mental incapacity at time of marriage," in Georgia; "three years with any religious society that believes the marriage relation unlawful," in Massachusetts; "joining any religious sect that believes community of goods, and refusing to cohabit in six months," in New Hampshire; "parties cannot live in peace and union," in Utah; "settled aversion, which tends to permanently destroy all peace and happiness," in Kentucky.

In Georgia an absolute divorce is granted only after the concurrent verdict of two juries, at different terms of the court. In New York absolute divorce is granted for but one cause, adultery. In South Carolina there is no divorce law.

All of the causes above enumerated are for absolute or full divorce.

*Divorce, Remarriage.* There are no restrictions upon remarriage by divorced persons in Connecticut, Kentucky, Illinois and Minnesota. Either party may remarry, but defendant must wait two years and obtain permission from the court in Massachusetts. The decree of the court may restrain the guilty party from remarrying in Virginia. Parties cannot remarry until after two years, except by permission of the court, in Maine. In the state of New York, the plaintiff may remarry, but the defendant cannot do so during the plaintiff's lifetime, unless the decree be modified, or proof that five years have elapsed and that complainant has married again and defendant's conduct has been uniformly good. Any violation of this is punished as bigamy, even though the other party has been married.

The courts of every state, and particularly of New York, are very jealous of their jurisdiction, and generally refuse to recognize as valid a decree against one of the citizens of the state by the court of another state, unless both parties to the suit were subject at the time to the jurisdiction of the court granting the divorce.

Kansas courts grant divorces for the reason that the applicant's husband or wife has obtained a divorce in another state and the applicant has been forbidden to remarry. If a wife in New York obtains a divorce from her husband, and he is forbidden to remarry, he may go to Kansas and obtain a divorce on that grounds. If his wife contests the case, or can be served with the papers in Kansas, so that she is brought under the jurisdiction of the Kansas court, the courts of New York must recognize the divorce as valid, and cannot punish the husband for remarrying in New York.

New York permits polygamy and polyandry in certain cases. Desertion for five years, without knowledge that the deserter is living, per-out knowledge that the deserter is living, permits the one deserted to marry again; and the second marriage is valid, though the deserter returns. The second marriage may be declared void, but only from the date of the decree, by a court of competent jurisdiction, upon proper petition; but if no such petition is made, and all parties are satisfied, one husband may live in lawful wedlock with two or more wives, or one wife with two or more husbands. The children will inherit, and both wives will be entitled to dower.

### Miscellaneous.

M. R. G., Burnham, Mich.: Write to the adjunt general, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

E. L., Brooklyn, Iowa:

Who was President of the United States for one day only?

No one.

There are requests for BLADE readers to furnish copy for the old songs, "Grandmother's Old Arm Chair," "When You and I Were Young, Maggie," and "Nellie Gray."

It is suggested by several correspondents that it would pay Ohio and Indiana nursery firms to advertise in the BLADE. We cannot comply with requests to give the names of firms engaged in any business.

N. H., Chismville, Ark.:

1. Is the overflow of the Nile as regular as in ancient times? 2. Are the doctries of Swedenborg making any considerable progress in the theological world?

1. Yes. 2. No.

M. C., West Toledo, O.:

Please tell me if Charles Foster Williams is still alive (the son of the murdered Williams family).

Think he is; never heard of his death.

J. A. W., Paradise, Mo.:

Please let me know who is minister to Germany.

George A. Pendleton represents the United States as minister to Germany; residence, Berlin. Mr. von Alvensleben and Count Castinar von Lyden represent Germany at Washington.

F. D. H., Round Lake, N. Y.:

1. Why is Ben Perley Poore's name always written with a colon after Ben? 2. Why is Alexander Dumas's name written with the abbreviation "fils" after it?

1. The explanation Ben: gives is that he was named after his father, and the colon is to designate the son. Rather a cloudy explanation, but it probably suits Ben: 2. Fils is French for son.

H. C., Saratoga, Kan.:

There is a dispute as to the origin of the great railroad strike on the Gould system at St. Louis and other points. Will you settle it?

The foreman of a shop in Texas, a Knight of Labor, was absent without leave. When he returned he found that his place had been given out. He demanded reinstatement, and his demand was backed up by his fellow Knights. The demand was refused, and this brought on a strike, which continued to spread. This, we believe, is a fair statement of the case.

Reader, Wathena, Kan.:

Who is the the consul and also the minister to England from the United States, and their addresses?

Edward J. Phelps is envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; postoffice, London. J. B. Hughes is consul at Birmingham. W. F. Grinnell at Bradford; I. A. Latirop at Bristol; Edward Howard at Hull; F. H. Wigfell at Leeds; Thomas M. Waller at London; Jasper Smith at Newcastle; C. J. Williams at Nottingham; H. E. Brigham at Southampton; Jacob Schoeyhof at Tunnstall.

F. P., Hendrysburg, O.:

1. Please tell me what the "Tripartite treaty" was. 2. How can I obtain a copy of the British constitution?

1. A treaty of indefinite truce between Chili and Peru on the one hand, and Soain on the other, was signed at Washington, D. C., April 11, 1871. A triple alliance was ratified between England and the States-General against France, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands; Sweden afterward joining the league, January 23, 1668. Another triple alliance was that between England, Holland and France, against Spain, in 1717. There have been several other treaties or alliances between the old world governments. 2. Probably by writing to Brown, Eager & Hull, Toledo, O.

D. M. L., Toledo, O.: John B. St. John was born at Brockville, Ind., February 25, 1833. He was raised on a farm and had but little opportunities for education, and while yet a lad was compelled by the necessities of his family to go to work as clerk in a grocery. At the age of 20 he went to California. Here he obtained a place on a steamboat, and made trips to the Sandwich Islands and South America. In 1852-53 he served against the Indians, and was twice wounded. Soon after this he returned to his native state, and in 1858 began reading law in Charleston, Ill. When the war broke out he enlisted as a private in the Sixty-eighth Illinois, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After the war he practiced law in Independence, Mo., in 1869 moved to Olathe, Kan., in 1872 was elected to the State Senate, and served in the legislature until 1878, when he was made governor of the state.

S. F. F., Duluth, Minn.:

1. Please give the nationality of the Pope of Rome. 2. Also, is any of the different bishops eligible to succeed him in case of death?

1. Italian. 2. The election of a Pope ordinarily is by *scrutiny* or by *access*. Each Cardinal writes on a ticket his own name with that of the Cardinal he chooses. These tickets, folded and sealed, are laid in a chalice which stands on the altar of the chapel where they sit; and each one approaching the altar repeats a prescribed form of oath. Thereupon the tickets are taken from the chalice by scrutators named with the number of Cardinals present, and when it is found that any one of them has two-thirds of the votes in his favor, he is declared elected. Should no one have received the needful number of votes, another proceeding is gone through. This proceeding is the election by *access*—so called because any Cardinal may accede to the choice of another by filling up another ticket made for that purpose. The moment the election is declared the tickets are burnt. The present Pope was elected by unanimity. He is regarded as the 263d Pope (or Thirteenth) from St. Peter.

W. K., Central City, Ill.:

1. I would very much like to have some information concerning the northwestern part of Oregon, more especially of Portland. My geography simply says that it is a large city. In what part of the world did they have January 1, 1887, first?

1. By the census of 1880 Portland had a population of 17,577. The city is the capital of Multnomah county, and port of entry of the district of Willamette, on the west bank of the Willamette river, twelve miles above its mouth in the Columbia, and 122 miles by these rivers from the Pacific ocean. It is the head of ship navigation, and is built on a plateau rising gradually from the river, a range of fir-covered hills surrounding it in a semi-circle on the west, and commanding fine views of the Willamette valley, with the Cascade mountains in the distance. The streets are regularly laid out, well paved, lighted with gas, and, except in the business portion, shaded with maples. A park 300 feet wide extends almost the entire length of the city. There are many handsome residences and substantial business structures. There are excellent railroad and water facilities. The public school system includes a colored school, and a school for Chinese. 2. Somewhere in Asia.

A. I. W., Gale, Kan.:

1. Was Christ born December 25? 2. Why do we celebrate Christmas? 3. Who was Cain's wife?

1-2. The exact day of Christ's birth is not known. Some believe it was in December; some in the spring. The probable December 25 was selected because it is near the time of the winter solstice, when all pagan nations, as a rule, kept a festival, the most important one of the year, as the beginning of renewed life and activity in nature. It was found advisable by the propagators of Christianity, to make the feasts of the church coincide in time with the heathen festivals to which the people were accustomed. There was no uniformity in the first two centuries as to the day celebrated as Christ's birthday. Some held it in January, some in April, some in May. It is pretty certain that December 25 could not have been the date, for that is the height of the rainy season in India, and the shepherds would not have had their flocks out on the plains, watching them by night. After all, it is of no moment. The important thing is to celebrate the birth of the Savior, not the day on which it occurred. 3. There is absolutely nothing known about the matter save what is told in Genesis. All else is speculation. The general belief is that Adam and Eve had other children than Cain and Abel, and that Cain married his sister—which must necessarily have been the case if all mankind descended from Adam and Eve

I. S. M., Kimballton, :

1. How many vice presidents succeeded to the Presidency? 2. What is a good remedy to cure the scarlet fever?

1. Four—John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, and Chester A. Arthur. 2. In the absence of a physician, give the patient a gentle cathartic, and keep warm in bed until the eruption appears. The after-treatment consists in administering a gargle every fifteen minutes, when the patient is awake. Make a gargle of two tablespoonfuls each of brewers' yeast and strained honey, mixed with one pint strong sage tea, and alternate it with potassas gargle, made as follows: Strong sage tea, one pint; strained honey, two tablespoonfuls; mix, and shake before using. Keep the skin of the patient moist by washing all over, at least three times a day, with a solution of potassas and water as hot as it can be borne; after each washing grease the patient all over thoroughly with a piece of fat bacon. Great care must be taken to prevent the patient from taking cold in every stage of the disease. The patient must not be exposed to any great or sudden change of temperature, even three weeks after convalescence, as a relapse might be the consequence.


## For Toilet Use.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the hair soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, causes it to grow luxuriantly, eradicates Dandruff, cures all scalp diseases, and is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

**AYER'S** Hair Vigor has given me perfect satisfaction. I was nearly bald for six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but without success. Indeed, what little hair I had was growing thinner, until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my head is now well covered with a new growth of hair. — Judson B. Chapel, Peabody, Mass.

**HAIR** that has become weak, gray, faded, and faded, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "My hair was thin, faded, and dry, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal. — Mary N. Hammond, Stillwater, Minn.

**VIGOR,** youth, and beauty, in the appearance of the hair, may be preserved for an indefinite period by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "A disease of the scalp caused my hair to become harsh and dry, and to fall out freely. Nothing I tried seemed to do me any good until I commenced using Ayer's Hair Vigor. Three bottles of this preparation restored my hair to a healthy condition, and it is now soft and pliant. My scalp is cured, and it is also free from dandruff. — Mrs. E. R. Foss, Milwaukee, Wis.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.


### Five Funny Ones.

A man had his ear bitten off in a fracas in New York the other night. Man wants but little ear below nor wants that little long.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Miss Boston (sweetly)—I understand, Miss Chicago, that the belles of your city find large boots the more preferable? Miss Chicago (still sweeter)—Yes; but we don't have to use mucilage on our garters.—*Puck.*

Boston Girl (anxious to please her rich uncle from the country)—Have you gathered all your winter apples yet, Uncle? Uncle—Some of 'em, but not all of 'em; some ain't ripe yit. But they will be by the time I git in my winter wheat.—*Puck.*

He was a young army lieutenant, innocent of blood, and she a swell young woman. "Were you ever in a fight, lieutenant?" she asked with that eager interest in one's personal doings which makes the question a form of request forever. "Oh—ah—no, Miss Fiora," he areplied, hesitatingly; "I am an unmarried man, don't you know."—*Washington Critic.*

### Why He Shouldn't Laugh.

Old Mr. Jones, of Austin, who has lost nearly all his teeth, was visiting the family of a neighbor, and picking up little Tommy he began dancing him on his knee, a sighing gaily as Tommy laughed.

Suddenly Tommy looked very earnestly at Mr. Jones and said:

"Why do you laugh so?"

"Oh, I laugh because you do."

"You mustn't. Mr. Jones, for when you laugh you always show the teeth you haven't got!"—*Texas Siftings.*


FACE, HANDS, FEET,

and all their imperfections, including Facial Development, Hair and Scalp, Superfluous Hair, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Black Heads, Scars, Pitting and their treatment. Dr. J. H. Woodbury, 37 N. Pearl St., Albany, N.Y., Est'b'd 1870.

SEEDS Large Garden Guide Free to all. You should have it. Best varieties, low prices. Address COLE & BRO., Seedsmen, Pella, Ia.

MATRIMONIAL PAPER. Contains nearly 200 advertisements from ladies and gentle men wanting correspondents. Sent 3 mos for 10c. Address Helping Hand, 70 LaSalle St., Chicago.

A RICHLY ILLUSTRATED 16-page, 64 column Matrimonial Paper, containing nearly 300 advertisements of ladies and gentlemen, from all parts of the country, desirous of correspondents; only 10 cents. Address, HEART AND HAND, Chicago, Ill.

WHEN YOU BUY A BICYCLE BE SURE IT HAS THE B.S.B. WHEEL THE STRONGEST AND BEST WHEEL MADE

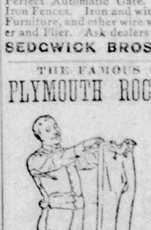
$1000 REWARD! We offer $1000.00 Reward for a cough or throat trouble (last stages of disease excepted), which can not be relieved by a proper use of Dr. S. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. Sample free. Address STONE MEDICINE CO., Quincy, Ill.

Handy Harness. Attachment prevents trouble, avoids accidents, works easier, looks neater, wears longest, is handiest and unbitch, harness and unharness like LIGHTNING. Sample, by express, $2.00. Refunding the money. Live Agents wanted. Special terms to the trade. Address HANDY HARNESS CO., Dayton, Ohio. (Name this paper).

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.

The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fence. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address, SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind.

THE FAMOUS CUSTOM-MADE PLYMOUTH ROCK $3 PANTS.



Once in a while we fail to fit, but we seldom do, but so RARELY that we are glad for the chance to maintain our reputation, as shown in the following letter:

PORT ANTHONY (Texas), Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., 1886.

Accept my thanks for your prompt and satisfactory remittance, check for $3.50. If all persons did business on the principles that we have, there would be much more confidence between dealer and customers than frequently exists.

Yours truly, etc., H. F. HAY.

Every pair cut to order, and warranted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Rules for self-measurement. Will include a cloth tape measure, also tape, free, if you will mention this paper. Or if you CANNOT WAIT for samples, send us your waist and inside leg measure, for which we will make and pack, ship, and we will take entire risk of pleasing you, forwarding goods, neatly boxed, by mail or express. Here is a sample of lots of letters that we are constantly receiving:

MIDLAND, Texas, Dec. 19, 1886.

Plymouth Rock Pants Co.:

Gentlemen—The pants you sent me came yesterday. I am very well pleased with them. They are the best bargain I ever got. Please send me a lot more samples to select from. Yours, truly,

L. G. BRAUN.

We refer to the American Express Co., Boston, or twenty of the leading papers of the land, which only reliable advertisers can use PERMANENTLY as we do.

PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS CO., 81 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

Measuring Rooms—52 Market st., Lynn, Mass., 98 Wash. st., Salem, Mass., 389 Essex st., Lawrence, Mass., 69 Merrimack st., Haverhill

BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT all comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvellous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible Skin Beautifiers and Blood Purifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

HANDS by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

CARDS.

250 Scrap Pictures & Verses with new samples for 1887, 5c. S. M. FOOTE, Northford, Ct.

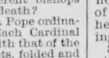
115 assorted hidden name cards, with ring. Sample book, games, etc, 10c. Bradley & Co., N. Haven, Ct.

CARDS Send stamp for our new sample pack CLINTON & CO., North Haven, Ct.

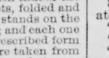
18 New Hidden Name Border Cards and Ring, 10c. 6 pks. & 6 rings 50c. Munson Bros., Mt. Carmel, Ct

40 Frosted and Silk Fringe Transparent, &c. Cards name on all & 14 Songs, 10c. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Ct.

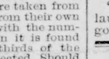
NEW Sample Book of beautiful cards, 14 Games, 12 tricks in magic, 420 Album verses. All for a 2c. stamp. STAR CARD CO., Station 15, Chicago



100 Imp'd Pictures, 12 Souvenir Cards, $5 Price Puzzle, 19 Games, Life of Robinson Crusoe, Agent's Sample Book & 4 Rings, 10c. E. H. Pardee, New Haven, Ct.



This ring free with 120 Hidden Name, Assorted Cards and Sample Pictures, Game, Puzzler, Ring & Agt's Sample Book, 10c. Tuttle Bros. No. Haven, Ct.



1 Game Authors, 1 Game Dominoes, 14 New Songs, 16 Complete Stories by popular authors, Agent's Sample Book of Cards, Premium List and this Ring, 10c. NEPTUNE CARD CO., Fair Haven, Ct.

CARDS 100 Fancy Pictures, 80 Songs, 16 Stories, 20 Games, 100 Secrets, 100 Sentiments for Albums, 50 Fancy Patterns, 14 latest style Visiting Cards in Case, Sample Book & Agent's Outfit, 25 cents. Liberal terms to Teachers. Game of Authors 10 cts. ELVY CARD CO., Clintonville, Conn.

A WONDERFUL OFFER 50 all Hidden Name and Floral Cards, with name, 72 Enclosed Scrap Pictures, Agent's Sample Book, Reward List for 10c. AUSTIN & CO., Durham, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEGAL advice free. Send stamp for divorce law of 20. Cornell & Spencer, 166 Randolph Street, Chicago.

DIVORCES—A. Goodrich, Attorney-at-Law, 124 Dearborn St., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

BROWN, EAGER & HULL'S, Toledo, O. Is a good place to buy Books, Albums, Christmas Cards, Scrap Books and Stationery of all kinds. References, Toledo BLADE.

WATCH and Jewelry Catalogue, beautifully illustrated. Best goods at low prices. WM. WILLIAMS, Jeweler, 12 Halsted street, Chicago, Ill. Mention Toledo Blade.

VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS For Sale & Exchange. FREE Catalogue. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va.

Brewster's Patent Rein Holder.

Your lines are where you put them—not under horses' feet. One agent sold 12 doz. in 25 days, one dealer sold 6 doz. in 15 days. Samples

# TOLEDO BLADE.

Cheapest Paper in the World! Largest and Best Weekly Published!

TOLEDO BLADE Co., Publishers. D. R. LOCKE, Editor.

*TERMS—Postage Paid:*

Single copy, one year, $1.00; Six months, 60 cents; Three months, 30 cents; Clubs of 6, one year, $5.10. EVERY SEVENTH COPY FREE, or for a less number than seven, the agent may retain 10 per cent. commission in cash.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free, to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.


## Circulation Last Week, 105,000.

### TO THE FRIENDS OF THE BLADE.

We call especial attention to the advertisement on the fifth page announcing the giving away, this winter, of something over $2,000 in premiums for raising clubs for the WEEKLY BLADE. No more liberal offer was ever made by any newspaper, and it should result in an enormous increase in the circulation of the BLADE—the Old Reliable Family Newspaper. Some one is going to get a $650 Piano, somebody is going to get a first-class Cabinet Organ, some one will get a first-class Singer Sewing Machine, and scores will receive other premiums, every one of which is of positive value. In addition to these extra premiums, every one who interests him, or her, self in the matter gets very liberal pay for what they do, whether they secure a premium or not.

Now what you want to do is to get our terms to agents, and get to work. Those who already have them, should commence on receipt of this number of the paper.

The awards of these extra Premiums will be made May first. The field is open to everybody, men, women and children, and the rewards are rich. A $650 Piano is not picked up every day, nor is any other of the beautiful articles we propose to give away. Begin your work now.

### REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE trade reports for the past week show no new features. There seems to have been no tendency toward speculation, and there was an evenness of prices that reminded one of a mill-pond on a summer evening. The business of one-twelfth of the new year which has passed has been good. There have been very full currents in all the channels of trade, and there are but few railroad centers where there is not witnessed a pressure of traffic upon the capacities of transportation, as the immense productions of the country are crowding forward week after week in a volume which shows as yet but little abatement. The iron furnaces, mills and foundries are running at maximum intensity on business which will employ them a long way ahead, and the miscellaneous industries of the country are generally at a pace of production materially beyond the average. But in the meanwhile the business of buying and selling has been in as complete a lull as speculation. That is, however, a natural incident of the season, and the situation comprehends most of the physical conditions of prosperity in all lines.

IT is said that the area of winter wheat is decreasing and the area of spring wheat increasing in the United States.

THE price of iron has risen to a point at which heavy imports may be expected.

THERE are three appropriation bills now on the calendar of the national House of Representatives—the diplomatic, the postal and the District of Columbia; and among other important measures of general legislation are the pleuro-pneumonia bill, the Pacific railroad funding bill, the naval reorganization bill, the free ship bill and the territorial admissions bill.

THERE are fourteen regular annual appropriation bills to be acted upon every winter by Congress. So far this season but five have passed the house, two the Senate, and four bills are yet in the hands of the House committees.

IT is probable that Montana and Washington territories will be admitted as states, but the Democratic majority in the House is determined to keep out Dakota until after the next presidential election.

PRES. CLEVELAND has sent to Congress a special message approving the general plan of a celebration of the centenary of the constitution, but declining to favor any time and place for such observance.

MR. RIDDLEBERGER, of Virginia, has announced his determination to resign his seat in the United States senate on the assembling of the Fiftieth Congress.

THE Senatorial dead-locks still continue in the legislatures of Indiana, New Jersey, Texas and West Virginia.

A bill has been reported to the House of Representatives providing for the special distribution of seeds in the drouth-stricken counties of Texas.

SPEAKER CARLISLE has filed an answer to Mr. THORBE'S amended notice of contest in the Sixth Kentucky congressional district, denying all the allegations therein. In this answer MR. CARLISLE charges lack of compliance with the law in appointing officers of the election. The charges, if sustained, would throw out the entire vote of Kenton and Campbell counties, which are the only counties in the district which returned a majority for THORBE.

THE National Board of Trade, at its meeting in Washington, adopted resolutions urging the early enactment of an equitable, uniform and economical bankruptcy law, and favoring a uniform standard of grain measure for the United States.

A BILL has been introduced in the Illinois legislature prohibiting the marriage of jail and prison inmates. Such a law should be enacted by every state legislature in the Union. The propagation of the wicked should be prevented as far as possible.

A BILL has been introduced in the Maine legislature to change the time of holding the gubernatorial election from September to November. It should pass, though it would retire that venerable political axiom, which has become a chestnut in Presidential election years, "As goes Maine, so goes the Union."

THE reported destitution in the drouth-stricken districts of Texas is still very great. Women besiege the authorities for bread, and only receive a small allowance of corn, on which they subsist. The Red Cross society has been called on for relief.

THE latest from Washington is that the President will sign the inter-state commerce bill, unless the Attorney General, who now has it under consideration, finds some portion which is in his opinion unconstitutional. It is said that MR. CLEVELAND has not examined the bill thoroughly, but that he has long believed in the necessity of Congressional control by legislation over the vast corporations which carry on commerce between the states. He has, under the Constitution, till next Saturday to dispose of it.

THE Senate, by a strict party vote, has instructed the committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the allegations of three residents of Washington county, Texas, to the effect that they were driven from their homes, compelled to abandon their property, and deprived of the right of suffrage simply because they were Republicans. The Democrats voted solidly against the investigation, raising the cry of "bloody shirt" as an excuse for their action.

THE Illinois legislature will hold memorial services in honor of the late Gen. LOGAN on February 22.

RAYMOND BELMONT, the son of the noted new York banker, AUGUST BELMONT, shot himself through the head Sunday in the basement of his father's residence. The coroner believes it suicide, while the only witness thinks it an accident.

IT is rumored in Washington that the President intends to appoint Gen. PLEASANTON in MATTHEWS'S place as recorder for the District of Columbia.

THE Bohemian oats swindlers are again active in Ohio and Indiana. This thing has been so often and so fully ventilated in the newspapers that a man who is caught by the swindlers has only himself to blame—for not reading the papers.

THE bill for pensioning dependent parents of soldiers and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are now disabled and dependent on their own labor for support, has passed both houses of Congress and now goes to the President. Another veto?

THE "dependent soldiers' bill" has passed the Senate and now goes to the President for his signature. This bill, while giving pensions to many deserving men, changes the policy which the Republican party has kept upon the statute books since the war. It places upon the pension rolls soldiers engaged in any early war who joined the rebellion. It will pension JEFF DAVIS, for instance, if he should elect to apply for it; for it is to be remembered that he did good service for his country in the Mexican war. His subsequent treason and rebellion, however, cancelled any obligation the nation might be under on that account.

THE principal event in the opening of the Parliament last week was the speech of Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL explaining his retirement from the government. It was somewhat of a disappointment to the Liberal party and to Mr. GLADSTONE that he made no more of a sensational expose, and it is rumored that this failure to do so has frustrated their plan of action. The Conservatives are exultant over the matter, as also over Mr. GLADSTONE'S advice to his party that any opposition to the address in reply to the Queen's speech should be left to individual members and not assume any party form. Tory apprehension has been considerably diminished by the events of the past week, although MR. GLADSTONE'S speech was in a vein that usually shows satisfaction with the way things are going.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S friends, although somewhat disappointed that his speech excited no more enthusiasm in the Commons, declare that his course was one which the country would not fail to approve of, were the whole influences that moved him made public. They declare that at the last moment he was induced to spike his largest gun, but that the truth will some time be made public. There is no question, however, but the near future will give him his place as a prudent and far-sighted politician. Apart from all considerations of party loyalty and political expediency, the principles which he pleads in justification of his course deserve and will receive respectful consideration from the English constituencies. He stands already for great principles which the English Democracy heartily favors. Retrenchment, administrative reform, a thorough overhauling of the civil service, the restriction of armaments to a peace basis and a policy of abstention from European warfare are the chief ideas embodied in his defence.

THE interest in this week's proceedings of Parliament centers upon the course to be pursued by the Parnellites. It is understood that they will attack the government upon every point of policy respecting Ireland. Mr. PARNELL himself has been very ill, and his appearance was such as to elicit many expressions of sympathy. One thing was made evident, and that was that a long discussion of the Glenbeigh evictions would be sure to arouse angry passions. The report of the Irish Rent committee upon which the government base their new rent bill recommends a reduction of the period of fixation of rentals. The bill of 1881 proposed a basis of fifteen years' purchase, but the Irish members protested that any average beyond five years' purchase would be unfair to the tenants. The commission has adopted a limited period, involving special legislation based upon the relative circumstances of particular cases as to tenant right, values, and the general system of dual proprietorship.

TO SUM the matter up, the Tory programme shows conclusively that the government has no idea of offering Ireland anything except coercion. The four months which, it was alleged last September, would be required in preparation to meet the principal question upon which the election turned have been spent in devising a plan of local government for England and Scotland, which requested nothing of the kind in July's contest at the ballot box, while even this partial concession is to be for the present withheld from Ireland, in whose behalf almost three hundred members of the present House of Commons were instructed to demand a separate Parliament. England and Scotland, which have next to nothing to complain of at the hands of the imperial legislature, are assured by the Queen's speech that bills for the improvement of their local administrations shall be at once forthcoming, while Ireland, whose system of Castle government is notoriously indefensible, is coldly informed that she must wait until her sister kingdoms have been satisfied. The outcome of such an outrage upon her can hardly be doubted, for it is as evident to fair minded Englishmen as to the sufferers themselves.

THE preparations for the elections in Germany are proceeding actively but quietly. The Government works with two main objects in view; to defeat Socialism and to influence the return of clerical candidates who will support the seven year bill. The repression of the Socialists is made to extend to suppression of electoral meetings and the police have so terrorized the owners of halls hitherto used for political meetings in workingmen's quarters that they refuse to let them for that purpose. In spite of this, however, the Socialists are working hard and several of their candidates are sure of an election. Meanwhile the statements of the official press that the calling out of reserves does not mean war has not quieted alarm, the measure being held to be a part of campaign preparations, and that hostilities in the early spring are a foregone conclusion.

THE fisheries question will be greatly influenced by the result of the approaching elections in Canada. As stated before, the Premier, Sir JOHN MACDONALD, after a series of political reverses in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, appealed to the country, in consequence of which step four of his ministers resigned, and he was obliged to reorganize his Cabinet. The chances of the Opposition have increased and it now seems as if a new Government were destined to take the place of the present Cabinet, which has rigorously enforced the customs laws against the American fishing fleet.

### THE PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION LEGISLATION IN THE UNION.

The Republican party of the state of Michigan placed in its platform a plank declaring that a proposition for a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution should be submitted to the voters of the state for their action. A resolution was accordingly introduced in the state House of Representatives for this purpose, and was passed promply. From thence it went to the Senate. The third party Prohibition people pursued, it seems, a most extraordinary course regarding it. They were at first bitterly opposed to its introduction in the House, because they had loudly proclaimed that the Michigan Republicans were insincere in promising its submission to the people; and it is even stated that the editor of the leading third-party paper in the state expressed himself as strongly opposed to the passage of the resolution until such time as the legislature contained a majority of members elected by the third party. The great body of citizens who favor Prohibition, however, soon showed this indiscreet person that they cared nothing for the third party, but that they earnestly desire Prohibition, and the gentleman found it advisable to take less partisan ground, unless he desired to lose the bulk of his subscribers.

The third-party press all over the Union declared that the bill had no chance in the State Senate. The most villainous stories were told as to the Republican senators; they were accused of hypocrisy and double-dealing, thus showing the bitter enmity of the third-party leaders to the Republican party. We have read columns of such vituperation, but not one word, that we can recall, against the Democratic (or Fusion) members of the legislature. The lying nature of their reports was clearly shown on Thursday, January 27, when the resolution was passed by the State Senate by a vote of 22 to 10. It received the vote of every Republican senator save the two from the upper peninsula, which benighted section of the state is the very stronghold of the Rum Power. *Not one* Fusion Senator voted for it. (It will be remembered that the Greenbackers and Democrats of the state fused, in a futile endeavor to defeat the Republicans.)

The attitude of the Republican party of Michigan regarding this matter is simply this: It believes that the right of petition is involved therein. The people have the constitutional right to petition for legislation and for a change in the organic law. In the latter case, the function of the legislature is purely ministerial, not legislative. The adoption of the joint resolution does not enact Prohibition; It is merely the necessary form to enable the people to take a vote on the question. The Republican party of Michigan promised the people that if power were placed in their hands they would submit the question to a vote of the people. They have fulfilled that pledge to the letter. The Detroit *Tribune*, the leading Republican paper of Michigan, states the matter succinctly thus:

"The Republican party has, through its chosen representatives, redeemed the pledge to submit this question to a popular vote. It has done so because it believes that a party obligation is just as binding as any other, and because it believes that this is a question that should be decided by the people entirely on its merits. The principle involved was the right of petition. That principle is defended by the Republican party and opposed by the Democratic party."

In Pennsylvania the Republicans also embodied in their platform a promise for their submission of a constitutional prohibitory amendment. A joint resolution to this effect has been brought before the Republican caucus, with the proviso for compensation to manufacturers to the amount of actual loss sustained in machinery and apparatus through the adoption of the amendment. This "rider" caused a great deal of discussion. Those who favored it argued that it should be done as a matter of justice; that the manufacture and sale is not and has not been hitherto illegal, and that men invested their capital in it the same as they would in the manufacture of flour, for instance; that the matter would of course be taken up to the Supreme court of the United States, were not such a proviso inserted, in which case there would be a delay of at least four or five years, for the court is that far behind-hand in its docket; and that, in their opinion the court would decide that the state should pay damages, and that therefore, on all accounts, it is the part of wisdom to embody the "rider" in the amendment. On the other hand, those who opposed the "rider" showed that it would lead to such a heavy increase in the tax rate that the amendment would be surely voted down by a heavy majority, and that, even should the case have to go to the Supreme court, the state would reach Prohibition sooner than by adopting the "rider" and thus surely defeating the amendment before the people. The Republican caucus committee having the matter in charge finally took the latter view, and decided to introduce a joint resolution for a prohibitory amendment, pure and simple. It will pass, but it will be necessary for the resolution to also pass the next legislature before the people can vote on it, as the constitution of Pennsylvania so provides.

In Missouri the fight for the submission of a constitutional prohibitory amendment to a vote of the people has been going on for a long time. The fight over the Senatorial question is over, and this question is now to the front in the legislature. There is some discussion as to whether the amendment offered should have a proviso for compensation, similar to that debated in Pennsylvania. The amendment seems to have a fair chance of passing in the legislature.

The Republicans of Nebraska made the same pledge in their platform as was made in Michigan and Pennsylvania, and there seems no doubt but that it will be fulfilled during the present session. In West Virginia there is no doubt the legislature will submit the question of a constitutional amendment to the people. The Republicans of that body are mostly favorable to such action, while the Democrats are divided.

Hence it will be seen, from the above hasty review of the situation, that Prohibition on a non-partisan basis is making steady and sure progress. The growth of the Prohibition sentiment is astonishing, but the vast majority of the voters work within the lines of the party with which they affiliate in political views. Hence the progress that is made is where the question has not become one of practical politics. This is the true doctrine. No sooner does Rum become an article of the political creed of any party than an obstacle is placed in the way of Prohibition. On non-partisan lines it is clearly possible to speedily and effectually

*Pulverize the Rum Power.*


### SPECIAL TERMS TO AGENTS.

If you want to make your winter's pocket money write us for our special terms to agents. We shall pay more liberally for work for the BLADE this winter than any paper in the country. Drop a postal card asking for terms, and it will pay you.


REV. J. M. BUCKLEY, a noted divine of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the last number of the *Forum*, has an article on "The Sins of the Clergy." He names three as the besetting sins of the clerical profession—"sensuality, avarice and drunkenness."

THE latest idea in England is to tax foreign workmen $25 a year. The proposition is aimed at German servants and artisans.

### THE SENATE OF THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The United States Senate differs from the House of Representatives in being, practically, a perpetual body. All the members of the House are elected for two years, and hence the Congresses are numbered by terms of two years, coinciding with the time of office of the members of its House. But the terms of the Senators do not all expire at once. They are elected for six years, or three Congresses, and the terms of one-third of them, as near as may be, expire every two years, thus leaving two-thirds of the Senators of each Congress to hold over. For the Fiftieth Congress, whose term begins legally on March 4 next, there were 26 Senators to be elected, including the filling of the vacancy caused by Gen. LOGAN'S death. The election of FARWELL secured 26 of the hold-over Senators to the Republicans (including RIDDLEBERGER), to 25 Democrats. Of the 25 others to be elected, the following are the Republicans:

Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Eugene Hale, of Maine; Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Francis B. Stockbridge, of Michigan; Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota; A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska; William M. Stewart, of Nevada; Frank Hiscock, of New York; John Sherman, of Ohio; M. S. Quay, of Pennsylvania; Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island; George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, and Philetus Sawyer, of Wisconsin.

These 13 Senators added to the 25 hold-over Republicans, give that party 38 Senators, counting Riddleberger. The Democratic Senators-elect are:

George Hearst, of California; George Gray, of Delaware; A. P. Gorman, of Maryland; James Z. George, of Mississippi; F. B. Cockrell, of Missouri; Bate, of Tennessee; and J. W. Daniels, of Virginia; and they will probably elect Democrats in place of Jones, of Florida, and Maxey, of Texas.

These nine Senators-elect, added to the 25 Democratic hold-over Senators, give the Democrats 34 seats in the Senate.

There are three more states which yet have to elect Senators—Indiana, New Jersey and West Virginia. Of the three outgoing Senators, HARRISON, of Indiana, and SEWELL, of New Jersey, are Republicans, and CAMDEN, of West Virginia, is a Democrat. Our readers are familiar with the struggle going on in the legislatures of the two former states. The West Virginia legislature is Democratic, but nine Democrats of that body refuse to vote for CAMDEN, the party caucus nominee, because he is the tool of the gigantic Standard Oil monopoly.


### OUR SPLENDID PREMIUMS.

If you have not done so already, examine our magnificent scheme of premiums and enter the lists for one of them. No matter whether you get a premium or not, you will be well paid for what you do, IN MONEY. You may reach the Piano, but whether or no, you can lose nothing, and are certain to make a welcome addition to your pocket money for the winter. Men or women, boys or girls, there is room for all. We want a good worker at every post-office. Send for our special terms to club-raisers, and learn what you can do, and what you will get for it.


### THE SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER BUREAU.

Gen. HAZEN was, during his life, one of the strongest opponents of the proposition, which has several times been brought up, to transfer the weather bureau from the control of the War department, to that of the Interior department, where it properly belongs. By his death, this needed reform is again brought to the front. There is certainly no good reason why this branch of the service should not be entirely in the control of the civil authorities, except it be that the men who have been engaged in meteorological work are enlisted men in the army, and this is not insuperable. An act of Congress can discharge them, and transfer them, as civilians in the government employ, to the control of the secretary of the Interior.

There has been a great deal of dissatisfaction with the conduct of the signal corps, growing out of the alleged misrepresentations which have been made to induce young men to enlist in that branch of the service. There are to-day a great many young fellows, of good parentage, who have thorough college educations, who were induced to enlist as common soldiers in the United States army, for duty in the signal corps, with the distinct understanding that by so doing they would thereby fit themselves for positions which they could not hope to fill except through this channel. These men have found the rigors of military discipline altogether too much for them, and have frequently tried, but generally without success, so secure discharges. Congressional action is of course necessary to authorize the talked-of transfer. There must of course, in the meantime, be a chief signal officer, and Capt. GREELY, who was designated as acting chief at the request of Gen. HAZEN, will doubtless be retained in that capacity, at least for the present.


### THE BLADE SEWING MACHINE.

If you contemplate purchasing a Sewing Machine this winter, order the Blade Machine, at once, that you may be sure of getting it in time. It gives absolute satisfaction, and we sell it for $18, with the WEEKLY BLADE, one year. It is the best and cheapest reliable Machine on the market. Order at once, and save money.


THE Blair educational bill is by no means dead, in spite of the opposition to it from the moss-backed Bourbons of the South. The Knights of Labor are pushing the measure. Mr. POWDERLY is said to be very emphatic in his approval and support of the bill. Mr. GOMPUS, of New York city, chief of the Federation of Labor, and the other representative men of the federation, are also actively engaged in the effort to secure the passage of the educational bill. The movement is general in its favor among all the labor organizations of the country.

THE net result of four years of high license in Illinois, according to the message of the governor, is that one-fifth of the saloons have been closed, the number having been reduced from 3,601 to 2,880; and that the saloons which remain yield the state three times as much revenue as was realized from the whole number under the old low-license system.

A VIGOROUS effort will be made in the New York legislature at this session to secure the repeal of the so-called "mandamus law," which was passed last year. Under this law any liquor dealer who is refused a license by the excise commissioner can apply to any judge whom he may choose for a mandamus compelling the issuing of the license.

IT is predicted that the new comet discovered by Dr. THORNE, director of the observatory at Cordova, South America, will become very brilliant, as in physical character, when examined by the spectroscope, it resembles the great comet of 1880, which was first announced by Dr. GOULD, then director of the same observatory.

THE Indian reservations of the United States contains 200,000 square miles, and their population is about 260,000. Twenty-six thousand square miles would locate each family upon a half section of land, leaving 174,000 square miles for settlement by whites.

IN case of war with Great Britain Toledo is the only American city on the chain of lakes that is capable of being defended successfully from a naval attack.

THE boycott has finally been put to one righteous use. The Knights of Labor in Maine have resolved to boycott all men who sell liquor on the sly.

### THE DECLINE OF ENGLISH SHIP-BUILDING.

The glory of Clydeside and Tyneside as the world's great shipbuilding centers is departing. The official figures show that the building done last year was utterly insignificant as compared with a few years ago, and a comparison for several successive years shows a progressive decline, which is still going on. Here are the statistics of vessels built:

| | The Clyde. Tons. | The Tyne. Tons. | Total. Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1883 | 419,665 | 216,578 | 636,238 |
| 1884 | 391,993 | 124,221 | 526,154 |
| 1885 | 340,761 | 106,447 | 447,208 |
| 1886 | 172,440 | 82,800 | 255,240 |

Glasgow papers figure the output the coming year at only 100,000 tons, while those of Newcastle hope that the Tyne shipyards will do as well as those on the Clyde.

There are two great causes for this. An examination of the figures of iron shipbuilding for several years previous to 1883—the earliest date in the above table—shows that there was a sudden upward bound in the number built. This was owing to a general change from wood to iron in shipbuilding, and to the rapid deterioration of the wooden tonnage of the world. In the five years from 1879 to 1884, there were built only about 94,000 tons of wooden shipping in the entire United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, while there was a loss, through stranding, collision, breaking up, etc., of 804,000 tons. The losses were made up by the substitution of iron for wooden vessels. The great mass of the wooden shipping was replaced during these years of phenomenal iron shipbuilding, and the iron vessels being much more durable, the era of their replacement is still far in the future.

This is the first of the two reasons to be adduced, and explains the phenomenal boom in shipbuilding. The reason for the enormous falling off in production is entirely different. The commerce of the United Kingdom has fallen off, and there is not such a demand for tonnage as there was previously. This is due to the fact that Great Britain is losing her preeminence in manufacturing. She is no longer the world's manufacturer. The nations have been getting tired of sending their raw materials to her and buying back the finished products. They have imposed tariffs to keep out her goods and so allow their own manufactures a chance to grow. The flood of "cheap and nasty" English goods has been stayed. It was seen to be a matter of grave national economic policy to have within a country all the elements to make her self-sustaining, and independent of other nations for manufactured products.

This cause is still operating, and under it the great shipyards on the Tyne and the Clyde are silent, while tens of thousands of operatives are without work and without the prospect of re-employment. The orders that are now given are much more in the nature of vessels for replacement or for special uses than an expansion of Great Britain's cargo-carrying fleet.

Then, the extreme production of the brisk trade era supplied the world with more tonnage than the necessities of the case demanded, and ocean freight rates declined largely, through the multiplicity of vessels. Great Britain had not enough freight to demand all this vessel capacity, and we have, within the past few years, had English "tramp" steamers, seeking for cargoes from port to port, and offering carrying accommodations at lower rates than ever before.

Altogether, there does not seem to be any prospect for a revival of the era of vast activity in shipbuilding that marked the opening of this decade. The "boom" is past, and there are no existent or possible conditions in the future that point to its return. It is to be remembered, too, that when a brisk demand set in for iron ships, there was money in their building, and manufacturers expended enormous sums in setting up new yards, with acres of ponderous, costly machinery adapted to the manufacture of the special shapes of iron and steel needed. The needs of commerce have been more than satisfied, and the causes leading to so phenomenal a demand no longer exist. The outlook is a gloomy one for our British ship-building brethren.

### TO THOSE NOT SUBSCRIBERS WHO RECEIVE THIS NUMBER OF THE BLADE.

A great many people, who are not subscribers will receive this number of the BLADE. We ask of all such a careful examination, and a just comparison with any other paper printed. And then, if it pleases you, as it will, remit your subscription at once, and secure its weekly visits. $1.00 a year, 30 cents for three months. You will never regret it.

NEARLY two thousand local circles of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific circle pursued the course of reading prescribed by that society during the past year. These circles represented every state and territory in the United States (with the possible exception of New Mexico and Alaska), as well as Japan, South Africa, and the Hawaiian Islands. A large number of new circles have been reported the present year, and the work is going forward with great vigor. English history and literature, astronomy and geology, form the main subjects of study for 1886-87. Detailed reports of the work accomplished by these circles show how their influence is being exerted in their respective communities. Many circles have arranged for lectures upon the subjects pursued during the year; while others, not so highly favored, are bringing to work all the resources which enthusiasm and ingenuity can command. We hear of the systematic classifications of minerals, of geologic expeditions to examine curious local formations, and of correspondence with the Smithsonian Institute for "more light." Signs of activity everywhere among Chautauquans.

ANOTHER chance has turned up for claim agents who grow rich over the efforts of people to obtain the recognition of claims a century or so old. A long-lost deed will has recently been discovered, which, it is said, will lead to a claim on the part of the BEEKMAN heirs of New York, against the ASTOR family for a one-fourth interest in the Phillipse manor which JOHN JACOB ASTOR purchased from its attainted owners and sold again long ago.

SINCE the reduction of the wool duty in in 1883, the number of sheep in Ohio have decreased 850,000 head, as a result of which the wool product of the state was 4,500,000 pounds less last year than in 1883. To put wool on the free list would extinguish the wool industry in this country, in order that the wool growers of Australia and South America might flourish.

THE Retail Shoe Dealers' National association met in New York Tuesday and adopted a standard system of measurement to be followed by manufacturers. Now let us see if this standard system has a provision by which a lady's shoe which measures No. 6 will be numbered a 2½. If it hasn't, it will be a failure.

MATRIMONY seems to be catching. The President married, then Sec. LAMAR wedded and old flame, and now Mrs. Grundy is whispering that Sec. BAYARD will during the present year marry a young lady belonging to one of the "first families" of Virginia.

THE Tennessee Senate on Friday agreed to the submission to a popular vote of a prohibition amendment to the constitution, there being but two votes in opposition.

### OUR PORTRAIT OF LOGAN.

Our portrait of the lamented LOGAN is finished, and mailing will commence before this number of the BLADE reaches its readers. It is a splendid work of art, and will be highly prized by those who secure it.

And speaking of our series of portraits of the great generals of the late war, there is one point to which we wish to call attention. These portraits are engraved from photographs taken from life, and were furnished us by the Generals themselves, at our request, as being the view of the face and the expression they desired to be remembered by. Two, Gen. GRANT and Gen. SHERMAN, sat expressly for us, and SHERIDAN and LOGAN sent us those that they preferred.

In a very few years the BLADE portraits of the great Generals will have an increased value from this fact. They are not only works of art, but they are faithful, absolute likenesses.

We send them to any address at 25 cents each, singly, or 65 cents for the four. The four great religious heroes, the two WESLEYS, CALVIN and LUTHER, at the same price, the whole eight for $1.15. Order at once.

### AN INSTRUCTIVE TABLE.

The recent vote in the Massachusetts cities on the question of licensing saloons for the ensuing year shows clearly the difference between the prohibition sentiment and the third-party sentiment. The Boston *Traveller* prints the following table, showing the vote against license and the vote for ST. JOHN for President in 1884, in fifteen Massachusetts cities:

| | St. John, 1884. | No license, 1886. |
|---|---|---|
| Cambridge | 223 | 2,765 |
| Somerville | 120 | 1,321 |
| Gloucester | 120 | 1,198 |
| Northampton | 66 | 996 |
| Springfield | 170 | 2,542 |
| Malden | 103 | 1,509 |
| Brockton | 127 | 1,510 |
| Fitchburg | 76 | 1,222 |
| Haverhill | 117 | 1,314 |
| Fall River | 91 | 3,500 |
| New Bedford | 162 | 2,127 |
| Waltham | 48 | 932 |
| Newton | 135 | 1,181 |
| Worcester | 247 | 4,710 |
| Boston | 630 | 16,785 |
| Total | 2,563 | 43,661 |

The St. John vote is the vote for a political party—the vote against license is the vote for prohibition. The ratio is about one to seventeen. For every sixteen voters who desire prohibition of the liquor traffic, there is one voter who desires a separate political prohibition party. And this is true all over the country. "The third party vote is growing," exultingly shout its leaders. True; but the prohibition sentiment is growing also, and in the same ratio.

The difference between the third-party prohibitionists and the other prohibitionists is that the former want to make the organization of the party the first thing. They actually are hostile to the enactment of any measure in the direction of prohibitory legislation by any legislative body, because it will show the people that a separate prohibition party is not a necessity—as the BLADE has always claimed. They want the party to grow strong enough to elect its leaders to office. The rank and file of the party do not understand this fact clearly; but it is plain that the desire to get into office is paramount to the desire for prohibitory legislation, on the part of the leaders of the third party.

WE see no good to be subserved by reviving the old discussion of Gen. GRANT'S drinking habits. The people of the country have been content to let it rest where LINCOLN jokingly left it, when it was urged upon him as a reason for superseding GRANT, that if he knew "what brand of whisky Gen. GRANT used, he would send a barrel of it to every other general in the army." But unfortunately the matter is brought before the public from time to time. Just now somebody has published an old letter, written years ago by Gen. W. F. ("Baldy") SMITH, in which SMITH accuses Gen. GRANT of getting drunk in the presence of Gen. BUTLER, and of obtaining liquor "surreptitiously." Furthermore he intimates that Gen. BUTLER took advantage of GRANT'S habit to procure a revocation of an order appointing him (SMITH) to the command of the army of the James which BUTLER then held. It will strike most people as very unnatural in GRANT that he should be scared by a threat of exposure made by Gen. BUTLER. If GRANT'S habit of whisky-drinking was so well known as Gen. SMITH alleges, what terrors could exposure have had for him? History will be inclined to accept the explanation which Gen. GRANT is understood to have authorized, that Gen. SMITH was relieved from his command because he made himself obnoxious by his continual criticism of other officers.

THE passage of the inter-state commerce bill by both houses of Congress has produced but little impression on railroad stocks and bonds. But, if railway managers talk as they think about the embarrassing and damaging effect of governmental interferences, there will be a sudden contraction in the building of railroads; and if this should occur, the great support of the metal boom which has given tone to the business world will be withdrawn, and a period of general stagnation return. It is better, however, for the country that we shall have quiet, steady business for years with narrow margins between the selling prices and actual cost of manufacture, than a year or two of feverish activity, founded on the building of thousands of miles of new railways, and then a severe drop and a period of absolute distress until the growth of the country shall have overtaken the railway extension, when a second inflated period would set in. "Slow but sure" is the better rule.

THE course of negotiations as to the honorable settlement of our fishery troubles with Canada will be greatly facilitated should the coming elections in Canada result in the overthrow of the Conservatives. Sir JOHN MACDONALD, who is a kind of straw-stuffed Beaconsfield, is pledged to a decidedly anti-United States policy. If he fails, the Liberals will succeed to power and will be well inclined to heal all differences between Canada and the United States in a manner creditable and beneficial to both. Sir JOHN has always tried to beat back American trade and influence. He sees that it is manifest destiny that the United States shall stretch ultimately to the Arctic sea, and he has labored to cultivate a hostile feeling among the Canadians to postpone the inevitable. Sir JOHN'S efforts remind one of that careful dame who, with mop and broom, tried to sweep back the Atlantic Ocean.

THE fisheries bill is generally received by the Canadians as a bit of bluff, and the Dominion papers express the opinion that should the proposed measures be adopted they would be inoperative. Others take a more serious view of the matter, but assert that the policy of non-intercourse, if put into effect, would be as injurious to the United States as to Canada. Canadian ministers declare that the proposed retaliatory legislation "would be a distinct violation of the treaty of 1872." In that case, there will be a good chance for war, if the bill shall finally pass.

IT is on the cards that Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON may be called into the cabinet. The rumors of impending changes are growing in strength, and the Bourbon element of Democracy are hoping for a definite reversal of the semi-mugwump policy of CLEVELAND.

STANLEY, the explorer, has reached Cairo, Egypt, on his way to the relief of EMIN Bey.

### CIVILIZING THE INDIANS.

The conference committee of both houses of Congress has agreed upon the bill to confer lands in severalty among the Indians, and it will become a law in its present form. This act will enable a long stride to be taken toward the final settlement of the "Indian question," because it provides for the first step in their ultimate civilization—the abandonment of a nomadic life for a fixed residence for each family, and the replacement of hunting and fishing as a mode of livelihood by the tilling of the soil. Gen. MILES, who has improved the exceptional advantages afforded him for the study of the problem, expresses the opinion that the bill will of itself settle the long vexed problem of what to do with our red wards.

According to estimates recently made at the Indian office, there are 98,808,144 acres of land on Indian reservations, and 30,000 heads of families of Indians, or a population of Indians on the reservations of 151,393. Each head of a family is to be given 160 acres, while there is to be an average of about 240 acres to each family, so that it is estimated 12,000,000 acres will be required for the allotments. The discretion given to the secretary of the Interior in the matter of the Indian lands would bring the amount required by the Indians to 20,000,000 acres. The amount of land which it would be possible for the the government to throw open to settlement would be 75,000,000 acres.


### SPECIMEN COPIES.

Send us, please, the name and address of every friend you have in the world, to whom we may send specimen copies of the WEEKLY BLADE. It makes no difference where they are located, north, south, east or west, for the BLADE circulates in every state and territory, and, by the way it is the only paper that does. Send in the names and do your friends a favor. You can get a great many addresses on a postal card.


GOV. WETMORE, of Rhode Island, in his annual message, discusses the workings of the new prohibitory law, and expresses the opinion that, all things considered, as good results have been obtained from the enforcement of the law as could have been anticipated. He does not say that the law has been completely successful, and he realizes that an organic law of this nature is, at first, difficult of thorough enforcement. Time, patience, experience and long continued effort, says he, are required to make it effective, and as the amendment declares the will of the people as to the manner in which the government shall be carried on, he tells the legislature that upon them is devolved the specific duty of providing for the enforcement of the law. He says, as to this:

"By information received and from various unofficial reports which appear to me to be reliable, I can not doubt that violation and defiance of the law are still general, and therefore that some further legislation on your part will be necessary. It is not my province to advise what should be your specific action in the premises, but I desire to remind you in general that persistent law-breaking must needs be resisted to the full extent of all our legislative and executive resources. When the people tire of any provision of their fundamental law they will not be slow to act for its repeal, but until then there can be no limitation of our duty to do all in our power for its enforcement."

MR. HURD has again lifted his head above the waters of oblivion. He made an address on Thursday night before the state board of agriculture of New Jersey, on his views as to the effect of "a tariff for revenue only" upon farmers. What FRANK don't know about farmers' interests would make a large volume, if we are to judge from the printed synopsis of his speech. His text was the time-worn theory that the consumer pays the cost plus the duty. This has been shown to be a fallacy times without number, and the positive advantage of the protective system to the farmer are clear to any one who has studied the subject. Out of an abundance of ignorance Mr. HURD spake. The Chicago *Journal* remarks editorially:

"The home market is what the American farmer must depend upon for the sale of nine-tenths of the products of his farm, and just to the extent that manufacturing industries are multiplied and developed and the great army of consumers increased, the American farmer will have an improved market for his crops. The advantages of getting a little cheaper and having the market for the bulk of his products destroyed, will probably be more apparent to Mr. Hurd than to the average American farmer."

THE New York *Graphic*, in speaking of the passage of the retaliation bill by the Senate, says:

"We have no desire to bully or wrong our weaker neighbor, but we cannot indefinitely put up with injuries that violate treaty obligations, grievously hurt our citizens, and insult our national dignity."

Where are you going to find a weaker neighbor? Little Chili could destroy New York and all of the other of our sea-board cities, without the slightest trouble, and China, with her ironclads, could devastate the Pacific coast as easy as winkin'. As to our "national dignity," it will be found a very wise thing to do to put our "national dignity" in our "national pocket" until such time as we have a navy and something in the way of coast defenses. We can do well enough on land, but on the sea —Great Scott!

SPECIALS from Detroit say that the liquor dealers and brewers of Michigan are badly scared over the certainty that the prohibition amendment will be submitted to the people at the spring election, April 4 next. They know that, owing to the light vote in the cities at spring elections and the heavy vote in villages, where lies the prohibition strength, the amendment will carry, unless it is fought at every point. The Brewers' association and the Liquor Dealers' association of Michigan have called meetings to plan a

## THE ELECTORAL COUNT BILL.

This important measure has passed the Congress, and awaits the President's action. It is hig hly important that every matter likely to lead to dispute, and so to a contested Presidential succession, shall be settled, so far as it can be settled, by positive legal enactments covering all points upon which controversy is possible. There is a probability that the election of 1888 will be close, and it is wise to have clear legal definitions and instructions as to the mode of procedure in the count.

The first section of the new bill directs that the electors in each state shall meet on the second Monday in January following their election in November. Section second declares that if any state shall have provided, by laws enacted prior to the day fixed for the appointment of electors, for the final determination of any controversy concerning the appointment of any or all of the electors of such state, by judicial or other methods or procedures, and such determination shall have been made at least six days before the time fixed for the meeting of the electors, such determination shall be conclusive, and shall govern in the counting of the electoral votes, so far as the ascertainment of the elector appointed by such state is concerned. That is to say, no law can be passed affecting the status of presidential electors after the date of their election, and all controversies in the courts or otherwise touching the electors, must be settled at least six days before their meeting on the second Monday in January.

The third section prescribes the manner of certifying the electoral vote of each state and communicating it to the secretary of State at Washington. Section fourth orders that the Senate and House shall meet in joint session in the Representatives' hall on the second Wednesday of February; that they shall appoint tellers, who shall read the certificates of the electoral votes and all papers purporting to be such certificates; and then goes on to cover the most vital point of all as follows:

And the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the rules in this act provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the journals of the Houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper, the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received.

When all objections so made to any vote or paper from a state shall have been received and read, the senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, in like manner, submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its decision; and no electoral vote or votes which shall have been rejected given by electors whose appointment shall have been certified according to the third section of this act from any state from which but one return has been received shall be rejected.

If more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a state shall have been received by the president of the Senate, those votes, and those only, shall be counted which shall have been regularly given by the electors who are shown by the determination mentioned in section 2 of this act to have been appointed, if the determination in said section provided for shall have been made, or by such successors or substitutes, in case of a vacancy in the board of electors so ascertained, as have been appointed to fill such vacancy in the mode provided by the laws of the state; but in case there shall arise the question which of two or more of such state authorities determining what electors have been appointed as mentioned in section 2 of this act, is the lawful tribunal of such state, the votes regularly given of those electors, and those only, of such state shall be counted whose title as electors the two houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide is supported by the decision of such state so authorized by its laws; and in such case of more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a state, if no such determination in the said state aforesaid, then those votes, and those only, shall be counted which were cast by electors whose appointment shall have been duly certified according to section 3 of this act by the executive thereof, in accordance with the laws of the state, unless the two houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide such votes not to be legal votes of the legally-appointed electors of such state.

When the two houses have voted they shall immediately meet again, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the questions submitted. No votes or papers from any other state shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from any state shall have been finally disposed of.

The fifth section gives the President of the Senate power to preserve order. Section six limits to two hours the debate which shall be had on any question after the two houses shall have separated. Section seven provides that the joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of electoral votes shall be completed and the result decided, and prohibits either house from taking a recess beyond the next calendar day. In case the electoral votes shall not have been completed before the fifth calendar day after the first meeting of the two houses, no further recess shall be taken by either house.

## THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

We find in the editorial columns of the Chicago *Mail* the following excellent exposition of the features of the inter-state commerce bill:

"The construction of a railroad, wherever it may be, reduces the cost of transportation of merchandise in the ratio of 30 to 1. Bearing in mind that the surplus products of the interior have their markets within a narrow belt of territory lying along the Atlantic seaboard, it is evident that railroads are now the most potent agents in promoting the welfare of the country.

"An ideal system of transportation in a country like this, as pointed out by the eminent statistician, Mr. Henry V. Poor, is one in which the producer suffers no disadvantage on account of his distance from the market. Such a system, however, is not possible. The farmer living 300 miles from the seaboard has an advantage in marketing his product over the farmer living 2,000 miles inland. How shall justice be done to both in the matter of freight rates? That is one problem which it is hoped may be solved by the inter state commerce bill.

"The reduction in charges for long hauls by the great railroads of the land has built up the greater portion of their business. But this policy has also developed an enormous local traffic as the general business of the country has increased. The rates on this local or short-haul business have compensated the roads in a considerable measure for the extremely small profits made on the long haul. The reduction of rates has, of course, necessitated an increase of tonnage.

"To strike the 'golden mean,' giving fair schedules and satisfaction to all, is what railroads should aim at. Unfortunately, carrying half a million tons of freight every year, they cannot please all their customers. The bill which Congress indorsed by a vote of 219 to 41 contemplates the appointment of a commission which shall exercise a supervisory control, to the end that equitable carrying charges may be secured, and that attempted unjust discrimination may be discovered and promptly checked. The roads are permitted, if they so choose, to agree upon common schedules of rates upon their competitive business, adhering to them if they wish to.

"The bill abolishes pools, as it is a widely-entertained belief that pools strike down legitimate competition. Should the new law be accepted in good faith by the railroads there ought to be no necessity for pooling. To discriminate for or against a shipper, to give rebates or to cut rates to the injury of competing roads, will henceforth be regarded as a crime. Complete publicity will be given to all schedule rates. Pres. Cleveland will sign the bill immediately, and will appoint five railroad commissioners as soon as he can find three Democrats and two Republicans endowed with the qualities requisite to a proper performance of the arduous duties which they must encounter."

THE present outlook in the Eastern coal market is far from encouraging. The end of the coal-handlers' strike is still not in sight, and as the soft coal handlers have gone out in aid of their idle brethren, the indications point to an extension of the trouble. The New York assembly has voted to investigate the strike, but as the scenes of the chief difficulty are in New Jersey, there is little relief to be expected from any such action.

—The small boy who plays circus with the "trick-goat" in his back yard should see that the St. Jacobs Oil bottle is not empty.

## IMPORTANT ACCESSION

**To the Gas-Electric Ranks—Colonel William A. Stedman and His Position with the American Electric Manufacturing Company, as Viewed by the Leading Gas Journal.**

The well-known gas journal, *Light, Heat and Power*, published in Philadelphia, acknowled the leading organ of the gas interests throughout the country, says, in its issue of the current month: "The position taken by this journal upon the question of a union of gas and electric interests, while not novel nor unexpected to our friends and closer readers, has caused more comment than we thought possible to be drawn by an ordinary editorial in even so widely read a journal as *Light, Heat and Power*. We are pleased to be able to state that, of all quotations and comments, we have received none that have not sincerely commended the position taken.

When we took advanced ground in the matter we little suspected that one of the foremost gas engineers of the country had allied, or was about to ally himself with the movement in a manner that admits of no mistaken interpretation; and we are well pleased that our position, although no secret, was sufficiently defined to be without cavil before the announcement, which will be found in our electrical news column, of the acceptance by Col. Wm. A. Stedman, of Newport, of a commanding position in the official board of the American Electric Manufacturing company. We held small faith in death-bed repentances, and we will be pardoned for expressing gratification that a sense of duty to the vast industrial interests that find honest representation only in our columns impelled us to give open expression upon a matter of such vital importance to these interests before the swell of sentiment compelled our following instead of leading.

The importance of Col. Stedman's accession to the gas-electric ranks is freely admitted, even by the Rip Van Winkles who oppose and will continue to oppose the admission into the lighting field of any element not fully adopted years ago by those whose old shoes they were wearing out. Col. Stedman has been no unknown quantity in the gas interests for past years. His clear perception, honesty of motive and steadiness in purpose have long since placed him among the foremost leaders in debate and counsel, and whether expressed with the care of a thoughtful writer, or with the freedom of a ready speaker, his opinions and suggestions have met with appreciation and consideration wherever read or listened to.

It is this acknowledgement of sound and conservative judgment that renders the accession of Col. Stedman so valuable to the ranks of those who believe that the gas interests should control the sale and service of all manufactured light. His conservatism will command consideration, and his presence will win recruits. There are many gas managers who have held uncertain positions upon this important matter of union of interests, and who have felt the necessity of some movement in this direction, without the courage to take a step by themselves. To these, the advanced position and energetic rolling such important ground in the matter of gas manufacture will end a suspense, that longer persisted in, might have eneded in serious loss. Others, who have steadily regarded the presence of the electric light as a matter of intrusion, will acknowledge that the new situation presents a different phase, and that persistence in dogged refusal to acknowledge the march of science will result in their stranding with a hopeless minority.

We believe that the present year will witness sensible changes in the attitude of the press with rival lighting interests. The more intelligent of gas managers will acknowledge that they must plainly see—that a union of interests must prove of general advantage, both to the public and to stockholders. To please these two classes is the duty of the managers, and the path of duty and interest once made clear, there are many halters who will walk therein without hesitation. Toward this end the active work of Col. Stedman will largely contribute, and we congratulate Pres Goff upon the accession to his ranks of the popular New England engineer.

## SCISSORS' TRIBUTE.

The man who wrecks a train is a murderer. The man who wrecks a whole railroad a financier.—*Boston Telegraph.*

Sam Jones says that a man should be ninety-five per cent. backbone. That don't leave much for cheek.—*Boston Post.*

Oh, that a locomotive engineer should put an enemy in his mouth to steal away their people's lives!—*Philadelphia Times.*

Household Hints. Ink stains on mahogany furniture will disappear if treated as follows: Procure a carpenter's chisel and gouge out the spots thus soiled. The holes may be filled up with putty. To remove stains from the character—inherit a fortune of a million dollars.—*Norristown Herald.*

A child walking with his father one day saw a hen's feather lying in the street. He stopped abruptly, and stood gazing at it for some minutes, and then pointing at it inquired, "Angel?—or turkey?"—*Life.*

The Chicago *Journal* makes the happy suggestion that "slippery elm would be more appropriate than hickory as an emblem of modern Democracy."

Jabber—"It's very curious that fellows who kick about high bonnets in theaters haven't a word to say about them in churches. Why is it?" Jiber—"That kind of fellow never goes to church as a general thing, and if they did, who in thunder wants to look at a minister's legs, anyway?"—*Lowell Citizen.*

### Colorado New Year Texts.

1896 is now laid away as a thing of the past. 1887 is present and we will just jot down a few things that can be done this year, for it's a good plan to never put off until next year what you should do in this:

Don't borrow.
Don't sponge.
Pay your debts.
Write to the folks at home.
Quit polishing saloon seats.
Rustle around and do something.
Strike the drill often and steadily.
Keep your money from gamblers.
Live within your present pocket book.
Pay the printer and support your camp paper.
Don't brag about what you will do next year.
Put as much work as faith in your mining claims.
Marry the girl you love the best and be happy.
Or, if you haven't got an "ownest" rustle around and find one.
Drink water, go to bed early and may your souls rest in peace forevermore.—*Wet Mountain Tribune.*

### Delusions as to Taste.

It is quite amusing to see how easily people are deluded, particularly as regards the sense of taste. Give a man an ordinary good cigar and tell him it cost a big price and he at once convinces himself that the cigar is of an excellent quality and such as he would always smoke did his pocket-book admit of the luxury. Some men insist that their sense of taste is sufficiently delicate to enable them at once to detect the difference in quality of the various brands of champagne wine. Try them once by placing different labels on the same manufacture. You will witness such a knowing smacking of lips, and hear such expressions of wisdom regarding the peculiarities of the liquid contained in the various bottles as to cause you to exclaim, "What fools these mortals be." Then test them on the light wines, and see how admirably they deceive themselves into the belief that they are connoisseurs. Go a step farther. Give the average man brandy for whisky or whisky for brandy, and see how many can tell which is which. Yet to talk to this class of people they would have you believe that to deceive them in such matters would be altogether out of the question.

—Purify your blood, tone up the system, and regulate the digestive organs by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

### The Creole Maid's First Ball.

It was in the dressing-room when the grand ball was about to come to an end, and sleepy maids were wrapping up beautiful girls in white opera cloaks and fleecy hoods, that Olympe rushed in. All the dew of youth was in her bonny eyes. Her red lips smiled, her lithe form was all a quiver. It was her first ball. She saw Arthemise, and rushed over to kiss her—as young girls kiss each other. "Oh," said Olympe, clasping her palms and rolling her heavenly eyes heavenward, "Oh, mon Dieu! but I *have* amuse myself thiz night! I have been so gay—I have been so happy!"

"Yes? What did you do?" asked Arthemise.

"Me? Oh, I ge out to supper with my papa, I dance once with my cousin Albert, I dance once with my brother Jules, an' then I sit by my mamma."—*New Orleans Picayune.*

### Wives and Mothers.

You all want the book on "Diseases of Women and Children" just issued by the Zoa Phora Medicine Co., of Kalamazoo, Mich. As a means of introducing it, during February and March sample copies will be sent to readers of this paper on receipt of 10c. To ladies only, mentioning this paper.

## THE FISHERIES BILL.

**Full Text of the Bill That Causes the American Eagle to Shriek.**

In order that the BLADE'S readers may have the data for a full understanding of the important negotiations that will very probably take place between Great Britain and the United States, below is given the full text of the fisheries bill which passed the United States Senate on the 24th, by a vote of 46 to 1:

*Be it enacted, &c.*, That whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that American fishing vessels or American fishermen, visiting or being in the waters or at any ports or places of the British Dominion of North America, *are or then lately have been*, denied or abridged in the enjoyment of any rights secured to them by treaty or law, or are, or then lately have been, unjustly vexed or harassed in the enjoyment of such rights, or subjected to unreasonable restrictions, regulations or requirements in respect of such rights; or when the President of the United States shall be satisfied that any such fishing vessels or fishermen, having a permit under the laws of the United States to touch or trade at any ports, place or places in the British Dominions of North America, are, or then lately have been denied the privilege of entering such port or ports, place or places, in the same manner and under the same regulations as may exist therein applicable of trading vessels of the most favored nation, or shall be unjustly nexed or harassed in respect thereof, or shall be prevented from purchasing such supplies as may, under be lawfully sold to trading vessels of the most favored nation—or whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that any other vessels of the United States, their masters or crews, so arriving at or being in such British waters or ports or places of the British Dominions of North America, are on them lately have been denied any of the privileges therein accorded to the vessels, their masters or crews, of the most favored nation, or unjustly vexed or harassed in respect to the same—then, and in either or all of such cases, it shall be lawful and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, in his discretion by proclamation to that effect, to deny vessels, their masters and crews, of the British Dominions of North America any entrance into the waters, ports, or places of or within the United States (with such exception in regard to vessels in distress, stress of weather, or needing supplies as to the President shall seem proper), whether such vessels shall have come directly from said Dominions on such declined voyage, or by way of some port or place in such destined voyage; and also, if he think proper, to deny entry into any port or place of the United States, of fresh fish or salt fish or any other product of said Dominions, or other goods coming from said Dominions to the United States. The President may in his discretion apply such proclamation to any part or to all of the foregoing named subjects, and may qualify, limit and renew such proclamation to any part or to all of the foregoing named subjects, and may qualify, limit and renew such proclamation from time to time as he may deem necessary to the full and just execution of the purposes of this act.

Every violation of any such proclamation or any part thereof is hereby declared illegal, and all vessels and goods so coming or being within the waters, ports or places of the United States contrary to such proclamation, shall be forfeited to the United States, and such forfeiture shall be enforced and proceeded upon in the same manner and with the same effect as in the cases of vessels or goods whose importation or coming to, or being in the waters or ports of the United States contrary to law, may now be enforced or proceeded upon.

Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or any proclamation of the President made in pursuance hereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

## MICHIGAN INIQUITY.

**The Fiends in the Lumber Camps—Girls Bought and Sold Like Cattle—Judge Grant's Investigations—One Poor Girl's History.**

MARQUETTE, Jan. 28.—Judge C. B. Grant was asked yesterday if he credited the stories told about the brothels of lumber and mining camps in the northern peninsula. He answered that he sentenced the eight girls from Menominee county, referred to in the papers, and that their stories are substantially correct.

"I have carefully questioned the inmates of these dens brought before me, and I am satisfied that the public knows not a tithe of the iniquity carried on in them," said the judge. "I timed many of them directly to these places, and determined to see what force there was in the law, and to sweep them out of my circuit. In Menomonee eleven persons from one den were brought before me—two men and nine women.

"Minnie Pine, whose story has in part become public, was one of the girls, and told me her history. Her father was for 20 years the chief of police in Elmira, N. Y., and was a very estimable man, as I have since ascertained. I wrote to her uncle, and received in reply a long letter detailing her history, corroborating her story in every respect. Her uncle, having $8,000 invested for her. She was inveigled into this den, where the officers found her, from Chicago. She tried to get word to her uncle, but her letters were destroyed. She finally got word to an officer, or a pretended officer, from Escanaba, Wis., who came to the den and said he could do nothing for her.

"She afterwards jumped from a window in the night and took the road to Commonwealth, but was pursued by the keeper, overtaken, brought back, and beaten. The keeper finally promised to get her and another girl back to Chicago, but took them to Marinette, Wis., and sold them to the keeper of a house for $25 a piece. Such, in brief, was her story, and I have no doubt of its truth.

"Several of the other girls had similar experiances to relate. After correspondence with her uncle's attorney, and after seeing her in the Detroit House of Correction, I persuaded her uncle to take her home, and then petition the governor myself for her pardon, which he granted, to take effect February 1, that being as soon as she could be removed on account of sickness."

Judge Grant said he had dealt with 40 cases, and that the situation was not now as bad as it had been.

## BRANDED AS A FALSEHOOD.

**The Alleged Request of the Knights to Have Cleveland Veto a Bill.**

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 27.—In the lower house of the Illinois legislature, to-day, while discussing a resolution of thanks to Senator Cullom in connection with the inter-state commerce bill, a member read an Associated Press dispatch, dated Washington, Jan. 26, setting forth that the legislative committee of the Knights of Labor had requested Pres. Cleveland to veto the inter-state commerce bill. Mr. Dixon, leader of the labor party in the House, branded the dispatch as a falsehood and said that it had been promulgated in the interest of monopoly.

Representative Bailey, one of his lieutenants, thought that Mr. Dixon was mistaken; that he himself was not prepared to endorse the bill until he further understood its provisions.

Mr. Dixon was loudly applauded on the Republican side, while Mr. Bailey was cheered to the echo by the Democrats.

### Cleveland's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—There can be no no longer any doubt about Mr. Manning's intention to resign shortly after the adjournment of Congress, or as soon as the duties of his office will permit it. The President has apparently given up all idea of retaining Mr. Manning in his cabinet. When he entered the White House he entertained the notion that it would be a great thing to be surrounded by the same body of advisers throughout his term of office, and he frequently expressed the hope that the cabinet as originally formed would remain intact, while he held office. But all this is to be set aside, and it would surprise no one now if Mr. Manning's resignation proved the signal for a complete reorganization of the cabinet. Mr. Manning, it is said, had a long consultation with the President Saturday, in the course of which it was finally decided upon that the resignation of the secretary should be accepted and take effect in the latter part of April or early in May. At this interview Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, was present. This fact alone would seem to indicate who is to succeed Mr. Manning. It is certain that Mr. Scott could have the treasury portfolio if he wanted it. He is not only on very intimate terms with the President, but is known to agree substantially with Mr. Cleveland on all the leading financial questions.

### "Gentle as the Breeze of Evening."

This line of an old hymn is quite appropriate when applied to "Pleasant Purgative Pellets. "I don't like to take pills if I can avoid it," we often hear persons say, "because they constipate me so," now the "Pellets" never do this. They are so gentle and mild that their effect is almost precisely similar to a natural movement of the bowels, and no unpleasant effects are left behind.

My Trouble was Dyspepsia, impure blood and inactivity of the Kidneys and Liver. My disordered stomach loathed food. Darting pains in the back and shoulders made it almost impossible for me to rest. I was advised to try Dr. Kenedy's Favorite Remedy Presently my appetite improved and I felt strong. The pain and disease had been entirely

Driven Out of Me.

My stomach was less sour, the pain and soreness left my back and side. I have not felt a sign of the trouble since. For all complaints of the blood, Liver and Kidneys there is no medicine equal to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.—Wm. Halstead, of Seaman's Express, 33 Harrison St., New York. $1 6 for $5.

DR. D. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY.

## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Chauncey Depew says his "bonnet is beeproof."

Gov. and Mrs. Lee, of Virginia, are visiting the St. Paul ice palace.

Mr. James Redpath is still seriously ill in New York, and recovery is doubtful.

Mrs. Hemans died at the age of forty-one, worn out by domestic unhappiness.

General Scott used to say no lady ever laughs out loud, and a man never giggles.

Joseph Cook will resume his Monday lectures in Tremont Temple, Boston, February 7.

"Coal Oil Johnnie" Steel, once a millionaire, is now in jail as a vagrant at Mount Holly, N. J.

Mrs. Lamar is described as "a slender little lady, with bright, pretty features and gray hair."

Mrs. James Brown-Potter is studying hard with artists of the Theatre Francaise, in Paris.

Senator-elect Farwell says he is in favor of subsidies or anything else that will build up our shipping.

Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross, is going to Texas, to aid the sufferers from flood and famine.

Frank James, the pardoned outlaw, has secured a position as salesman in a large shoe house in St. Louis.

Andrew Carnegie is on his feet again, and his health may be better for many years than it has ever been.

Henry M. Stanley allows no newspaper correspondents to accompany his expedition for the relief of Emin Bey.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, who settled down in New York some five or six years ago, has a large law practice.

George W. Childs has been nominated for police magistrate by the German Federated Trades of Philadelphia.

Miss Ada Kurtz has been reappointed deputy sheriff of Franklin county, Pa. She has served one term with credit.

Ferdinand Ward is growing fat, pasting tobacco labels at Sing Sing. The warden calls him a kicker and a schemer.

"Bill Arp" is delivering a series of lectures in Mississippi for the benefit of the Confederate monument at Jackson, Miss.

"Bill Nye's" health is becoming poorer and poorer. His Southern sojourn is doing him no good. He has been compelled to abandon all literary work.

Hiram Sibley, the wealthy seedsman of Rochester, F. Y., is about to give $250,000 to Cornell University to enlarge the Sibley College of Mechanic Arts.

Austin Corbin, the New York millionaire railroader, has one daughter, who will inherit his vast fortune. She has just graduated from a Parisian school.

Sarah Bernhardt has begun her season at Havana, Cuba, under Henry E. Abbey's management. It is stated that her South American engagement has netted her $100,000. She will be in New York in March.

Frank Cushing, who created a sensation by joining the Zuni Indians and taking them East two years ago, has again gone to Zuni, taking his wife and sister. He has prepared a Zuni grammar and dictionary, and is now to explore the Zuni ruins.

C. H. Colt, of Hartford, Conn., who has accepted Capt. Bush's challenge to sail a schooner race from Sandy Hook to Queenstown has owned the Dauntless for some years and has sailed her in nearly every known quarter of the globe. He is the only child of Mrs. Samuel Colt, widow of Col. Colt, of revolver fame. While Gen. Franklin carries on the Colt manufactory of small arms at Hartford, Caldwell H. Colt devotes his time and abilities to yachting pursuits.

### Ourselves and Our Clothes.

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, in a practical talk to young women, at Boston, gave a new turn to the definition of the word "becoming." Instead of garments becoming the person, she said, "we become like our clothes; if we put on a hat that is a little exaggerated in style, we give our heads a toss to correspond with it; the Quakers have calm, placid faces harmonizing with their clothing."

### The Oldest Senator.

The oldest United States Senator is Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, who in April next will have completed his 77th year. He entered public life in the Thirty-fourth Congress, six years before Judge Kelley, "father" of the present House. Morrill, in personal appearance, resembles Charles Sumner. He has a most wonderful memory for facts, faces and names.

## ROYAL GIFTS!

1st.—My elegantly illustrated **Shakespearian** Almanac to any address **Free.**

2nd.—The above Almanac and a trial box of my celebrated **Renovating Pills** (Herbal) for 4 one cent stamps (to pay passage). DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 3 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

## Publishers' Column.

### The Most Liberal Offer Ever Made.

A Good Watch for an Hour's Work.

Any person—man, woman, boy or girl—who will raise a club of TEN for the WEEKLY BLADE, at its lowest and only price, One Dollar each, will receive a warranted Waterbury Watch, free, by mail.

To secure this valuable premium, the ten names must be sent in at one time, with the price, $10. No other terms will be regarded.

Any one can raise a club of Ten for the WEEKLY BLADE anywhere, in a very little time. It is easy to get subscribers for the BLADE, for everybody ought to have it, and 200,000 families will have it this winter.

Take hold at once and get your watch. We will mail them, in every case, the day we receive the club.

We warrant every watch we send. There is no way in which a reliable time-piece can be so easily obtained.

A warranted watch for Ten yearly subscribers to the WEEKLY BLADE.

### IN THE MATTER OF SEWING MACHINES.

Thousands of the readers of the BLADE will buy a sewing machine this winter. What one will you buy? There are many good ones and many bad ones, some excellent for certain kinds of work, and good for nothing else, and so on. But all of them are sold at a high price, higher than they should be, and in most cases too high for the purse of the average woman.

The cause of these high prices is easily understood. It results from the method of selling. The manufacturer makes a state agent for his machine, who opens an expensive office in a large city, and he must have an enormous salary or large commissions to live at all. The state agent makes district agents, the district agents make county agents, and so between the manufacturer and the farmer's wife there are three commissions or profits, all of which the farmer's wife pays. This is why the cheapest machine, sold on that plan, cannot be sold for less than $35.

The BLADE does business in quite another way. The BLADE manufactures the best machine on the market. It is a machine built upon an entirely new principle, and well built. There is no trouble about the quality of the machine. Thousands of them are in use, and they give absolute satisfaction. (Read the two statements in advertisement on 5th page.) Now, this splendid machine, better for work and better in finish, than any now sold, the BLADE now sells for $18, and throws in the WEEKLY BLADE for one year. How can it be done? As easily as falling off a log. The BLADE Company employs no agents, but the machine passes directly from its own factory to the house of the purchaser. There are no agents between us and you, who have to be paid; there are no leeches to take the blood out of you. We want a small profit and get it, and you have all the rest.

It was to break the monopoly that the BLADE commenced this business, and it has succeeded.

Now what we want to say is this. If you want a machine that you may depend upon, and want it at a price that you can afford, send $18 to the BLADE, Toledo, Ohio, and you will receive one as soon as steam can carry it, and you will receive in addition, the BLADE one year. Moreover, if you want one this winter, make your order now. We shall be overrun next month with orders, and you may be delayed.

Remit now, and get your machine in time.

Address all letters to "BLADE," Toledo, Ohio.

### Temperance Cartoons—To Temperance Workers and Organizations.

We have published for as near gratuitous circulation as possible, five striking cartoons, illustrating the working of Rum as opposed to Temperance, of which millions have been sold all over the United States. They are intended to instruct the people through the eye. They are as follows:

**No. 1.—Do you see any good coming out of it?**

**No. 2.—Which way would you have your Boy Go?**

**No. 3.—Which way would you have your Girl Go?**

**No. 4.—In which village would you bring up your Children?**

**No. 5.—This Farmer never drank Whisky. This Farmer drinks all he can get.**

These pictures are the most effective instructors that have ever been published. They contrast the life of the drunkard and sober man, in property, wife and children, so sharply that he who runs may read, and understand as well. Millions of them have been pasted up in shops, on fences and dead walls, where they may be seen of men, and millions more should be.

We have made a price on these cartoons, which barely covers the cost of paper and postage:

Three copies of either..... 6 cents.
Six copies..... 10 cents.
Twenty-five copies..... 30 cents.
One Hundred copies..... One dollar.

This gives no profit, the price covering only cost of printing, paper and postage. We contribute wrapping-paper and labor.

Send in your orders immediately, and paste them up where they will do the most good.

### BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

This magnificent steel engraving has sold more than any picture we have published. It is a magnificent work of art, and worthy any home. It is a steel engraving, engraved by John Andrew for the New England Congregational Society, at a cost of $20,000. It is a complete illustration of Bunyan's immortal work, representing 100 of the scenes therein. The picture was originally sold at $1,000, and cannot be bought in art stores to-day for less. We send it to any address securely packed and post-paid for $1.25, or the picture and the BLADE one year for $2.00. It is a splendid work of art and should be in every home.

### THE BLADE'S PORTRAIT GALLERY.

We have published seven different portraits, which we offer to our readers at a price that will enable all to decorate their homes cheaply and well, viz:—

MILITARY HEROES—Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Logan.

RELIGIOUS HEROES—John Wesley, Charles Wesley, Martin Luther and John Calvin.

These portraits are all printed upon heavy plate paper, size 19 by 24 inches, just the size for framing for the parlor or sitting room, and good enough for any house in the land. They are all exquisite works of art, and are certain to give satisfaction. We pack them securely in pasteboard tubes and send them postpaid to all the following prices:

THE BEST

**BOOKS**

For the Winter.

The following books are of our own publication, and give a variety of pleasant reading and valuable information that no family should be without. We make prices less than half of book-store prices, and we prepay postage to your very door. Whether for family reading or presents to your friends every reader of the BLADE should order a copy of each. Order one copy first, to see how much we give for the money, after which you will be sure to order the whole list:

### ANDERSONVILLE:

A Story of Southern Prisons.

This book by John McElroy, who was 18 months in Andersonville and other Southern prisons, has had a sale enjoyed by but very few. It is a record of the author's terrible experience in those hells upon earth, and is written in a style that is absolutely fascinating. It is the only true record of the sufferings endured by our soldiers in the military prisons. Regular price, $3. We now send it by mail for $1.25. A new edition just out. Every soldier and every soldier's son should read this wonderful book.

### NASBY IN EXILE

The travels of D. R. Locke in Europe, one of the most entertaining books of travel ever written. Profusely illustrated; 700 pages. Original price $5.50. Present price, postpaid by mail, $1.25, or with BLADE one year, $2.25.

### OLD DR. CARLIN'S RECIPES,

the best book of recipes and the most reliable ever printed. It has always sold for $2.00. Price now postpaid by mail, $1.00, or with BLADE one year, $2.85.

### HEALTH and BEAUTY,

by Miss Emily S. Benton. There is no more valuable book ever written for women and girls. It contains plain and reliable directions for attaining and retaining health and beauty, and is indispensable. Price, $1.00 postpaid by mail, or with BLADE one year, $1.85.

### SOCIAL ETIQUETTE,

another book for the young of both sexes, by the same author. All the forms and observances of good society, with the reasons for and the philosophy thereof, are plainly stated. Every young person should have this book, as well as a great many old ones. Price, $1.00, postpaid by mail, or with BLADE one year, $1.85.

BLADE, Toledo, O.

THE BEST

**SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD**

IS THE

**BLADE!**

It is The Best,
It is the Cheapest,
and It is The Handsomest.

Since the introduction of the Blade Machine, less than nine months ago several thousands have been placed in as many homes. That they have given perfect satisfaction the following testimonials, which are only two out of thousands, abundantly show:

SHERBURN, Minn., July 22, 1886.

We have received the machine; it came in good shape; the freight was $1.40. My wife is well pleased with the machine and every one that has seen it thinks it is a beauty; it runs easy and does splendid work and it is a wonder to every one that has seen it run to see with what ease it sews from thin to thick cloth without change of tension, and where other machines would clog on a seam it runs through with ease. It would cost $35 to $40 to get a machine here not near as good. You will get more orders from here soon. I will do all I can to help you. WALTER W. WALLARD.

MARYSVILLE, Kan., July 24, 1886.

The Sewing Machine I ordered of you, June 5, arrived all right two weeks ago: we have given it a thorough trial, and can say it is a first-class machine. It runs very light, and is very easy to understand. Several of the ladies of our neighborhood have been to see it and all say it is "just splendid." I think you can expect more orders from this neighborhood soon.

I wish you every success in your effort to "bust" the sewing machine monopoly.

W. A. TATLOCK.

Excellence is of course the first point, but price is almost as important What good is the best machine if it is out of reach of the people? The Blade Machine was made to break the prices of this indispensible household adjunct. All of the monopoly machines sold through agents cost you from $35 upward We sell direct to the people, a better machine, betrer finished and better in principle, for less than half. We give you the Blade Sewing Machine for $18, and send you the Weekly Blade one year.

If you want a machine order it at once. There will be a rush for it next month, and you should get in your order at once.

*Remember the Blade Sewing Machine and the Weekly Blade One Year for $18.*

The Machine is the best in the world. It is a new machine, upon an entirely new principle, and manufactured by ourselves in our own factory.

*FULL SET OF ATTACHMENTS.*

ADDRESS

BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

## TREES ROSES GRAPE VINES!

**SPRING PLANTING.**

We offer the largest and most complete general stock in the U. S., besides many **novelties.** Fruit & ornamental Catalogues sent to all regular customers **free.** To others: No. 1, fruits, 10c; No. 2, ornamental trees, etc., illustrated, 15c; No. 3, strawberries; No. 4, wholesale; No. 5, roses, **Free.**

ELLWANGER & BARRY, MT. HOPE NURSERIES, Rochester, N. Y.

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals P. G. T. Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw the prizes. The parties therefore advertising to guarantee Prizes in this Lottery, or holding out any other impossible inducements, are swindlers, and only aim to deceive and defraud the unwary.

**416** Scrap Ornaments and Verses, Book of Pens, 40 New Samples 10c. F. AUSTIN, New Haven, Ct.

**25** Young lady correspondents, 10c. With photos, 25c. Correspondence Bureau, Otway, O.

Agents wanted for Gem Toothpicks. Send 5c for samples. Wells M'f'g. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Gold Electro-plate rings. Wear for years. Sample 50c, worth $3. Jewelry Co., Otway, O.

AGENTS! Be sure and send for our terms for copying and enlarging photos; the best work and lowest prices.
GARDINER & THAYER, Auburn, N. Y.

I manufacture all kinds of novelties in brass and iron, light metal for any one to cast. Estimates furnished and models made. Agents wanted for the best novelties made. Address W. H. RANSOM, 66 west Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

FINNEY & WHEELER

Procure Patents, prosecute and defend infringement cases. Investigations made promptly. 94 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED (Samples FREE) for the PERFECT CORSETS, BRUSHES, BELTS, Etc. No risk, quick sales, Territory given, satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. Scott, 841 Bdy., N. Y.

SEEDS GIVEN AWAY! A package Mixed Flower seeds, (500 kinds), with PARK'S FLORAL GUIDE, all for two stamps. Your choice of seeds returned if you are not pleased with them. Everybody delighted. Tell all your friends. Send now. G. W. PARK, Fannettsburg, Pa.

### THE NIGHT BIRD'S COOING!

To introduce "**Woodward's Musical Monthly**" and our new catalogue of sheet music in every family having a piano or organ, we will, on receipt of 20c for postage, **send samples and ten complete pieces of our very latest popular Vocal and Instrumental Music, full size (11 1-2x13 in.), printed on elegant heavy music paper, which would cost $1 at music stores.** We also publish

THE NIGHT BIRD'S COOING,

the popular and beautiful waltz song. Sent by mail for 60c. Willis Woodward & Co., 842 and 844 Broadway, New York.

THE TOLEDO

**ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS**

UNDER CHARGE OF

Prof. E. H. OSTHAUS

AND

MISS AMY R. KIRKPATRICK.

NEW BLADE BUILDING, Toledo, O.

*The best facilities for an Art Education in the United States.*

A Collection of over 1,000 Paintings for the use of Students.

ALSO THE FINEST ART GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS IN THE WEST.

For Particulars, address

D. Knight Carter, Actuary

TOLEDO, O.

A valuable pamphet on Art Education sent free on application.

**L. S. L.**

CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.

*"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."*

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

*We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.*

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank.
P. LANAUX, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.

**UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!**
**

# The Household.

MISS EMILY S. BOUTON - - - - EDITOR.

## HOME TALKS.

### GOING TO EXTREMES.

I do not know of anything in which the tendency of human nature to go to extremes is more plainly visible than in the actions of parents who have suffered in their youth from some evil or injustice, and are determined to save their children from passing through the same or similar experience. It sometimes seems as if all their powers of judgment in this direction were suspended, for they certainly lose sight of consequences.

"She shall not suffer as I did," said a mother, referring to her daughter, a bright young girl just crossing the dividing line between child and woman. "I cannot remember the time after I began to think and care for the opinion of others, and that you know begins very early in life, that I was not mortified by my plain and unfashionable dress. My mother did not believe in 'cultivating vanity,' and so she made me walk over burning ploughshares all through my girlhood, by obliging me to wear what was coarse and ill made, and entirely unlike the garments of those who were my daily companions. Had it been a necessity I could have borne it better, but it was not, and so I felt always a bitterness towards my mother for causing me so much needless pain. It certainly had no beneficial effect so far as repressing vanity was concerned, for I thought a deal more of my personal appearance than I should have done, had not my attention been constantly called to it, by the feeling of mortification that I was dressed so differently from my mates. No, my child shall never have to blame me for that kind of misery."

In consequence of her resolve she was spending upon this young girl an amount of time and money all out of proportion with her means, and cultivating a taste fo rich dress that, later, it would be difficult to satisfy by any moderate expenditure. It was an unfortunate extreme to go to, for it promised to bring to her own daughter as much suffering in a different way as she had endured in her youth, and perhaps be fraught with far more serious consequences.

She was right in feeling that, where it can be prevented, a child should never be made conscious that there is a marked inferiority in her dress to that of her familiar friends and associates. Even as with grown people, the consciousness of looking as well as those around her gives a self-respect which it is well to induce. Children are not often considerate of the feelings of others, and they have not learned the policy of silence, so that any homeliness in attire is apt to be commented upon openly, no matter at what expense to the feelings of the wearer. Mortified and outraged, two and two are quickly put together in the childish brain of the latter, and if the sum proves that it is simply the will of the mother or father that this mortification is to be endured, filial love will not be strong enough to prevent a rankling sense of injustice that must produce bitterness. Both extremes ought to be avoided, an over-lavish expenditure that produces extravagant tastes, and a niggardly economy that brings to its victims shame and anger.

The same thing is true of fathers with respect to their boys. Very few are true to the lessons learned in their own youth which have brought them success in their later years. They recall early struggles and vain longings for what money will buy, and resolve that their sons shall be spared such trials. The time comes when they see the results of what is to say, the least, a sad mistake. Given to the average boy the liberty to do as he pleases, with money to spend, and he is soon on the high road to ruin. It is an exceptionally strong character that can be left to its own devices without being hampered by the necessity of work, and the possessor come forth into a mature manhood with all possibilities fulfilled that nature has placed within the boy's grasp.

A friend told me not long since of an incident which will illustrate my meaning. At a summer resort several gentlemen were sitting at a table together playing whist, when the son of one, a lad yet in his teens, approached and in a low tone of voice asked his father for some money. The latter took out his pocketbook, handed it to the youth and told him to take what he wanted, going on meanwhile with the game in which he was greatly interested. What amount do you think the boy thought he needed? Exactly two hundred and fifty dollars! Then the book was returned, the father paying no attention and asking no questions, but putting it back in his pocket as if he had fulfilled every part of his parental duty. It was evidently nothing new in his methods, but he was laying out for himself a bitter future. The boy could have no conception of the value of money. The supply was practically unlimited, and therefore he could indulge his tastes to their utmost extent. The possession of plenty of money calls around him those who are already corrupt and who seek through his curiosity to gratify their evil desires. Their influence cannot be ot er than debasing.

Then, too, in early youth when the blood runs riot through the veins, when the world with its untried pleasures lies before him, when his impulses flame up to fever heat under excitement, it is a dangerous thing for the means of gratification to be placed uncontrolled and without limit in his hands. Why should the wisdom, which only age and experience can give, be expected to govern his actions? It is not strange that nine out of ten boys under similar circumstances are utterly ruined by the time they should be ready to take a respectable place in the community. "He went to the dogs" is a rough way of telling the story. The father who, like the one mentioned, permitted a lad to take such a sum of money unquestioned, has only himself to blame for the boy's ultimate ruin. He forgets—he must forget—that there has been no opportunity for the son to acquire the self-control which he, himself, possesses, nor has he had the discipline which the necessity of limiting the expenditures gives. It is a terrible thing to open wide the door to possible destruction and place no hindrance to egress from safety, especially when the beyond is so alluring to the inexperienced youth.

It is unfortunately true that the children of rich parents are often failures, when they should present the highest types of human development, for it is within their power to take advantage of all that the world has learned through centuries. They may use their opportunities with no thought of the morrow's physical needs, for those are provided for without effort of their own. And yet hard realities show that the very consciousness that there is no necessity for exertion to supply bodily wants paralyzes effort and makes them failures. Not yet has humanity arrived at the blessed stage of development, when good is chosen from the beginning, simply because it is good, and not through the will of others

Of course there is a possibility of erring in the way of placing unnecessary restrictions upon children, which they will be sure to throw off at the earliest opportunity. Arbitrary rules and a denial of all liberty of choice in enjoyments will be sure to react with almost as fatal consequences as are produced by the opposite extreme. I have spoken of this earlier in this article. The moral of it all is that people in the training of their children, allow what is really only a matter of feeling to guide them in judgment, instead of what their experience has taugh t them is wisdom, and this is unfortunately too true of us all, in making the most important decisions of our lives.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

### Fancy Work and House Decoration.

*Work Bag.*—Materials—⅜ of a yd. of dark blue satin ribbon 6 ins. wide; same of pale blue satin ribbon; 1¼ yd. of dark blue satin ribbon 1 in. wide; 2 leaves of white flannel; 1 spool of blue twist. The outside of the bag is made of dark blue satin, measuring 6 ins. in width and 12 ins. in length. The inside is lined with a pale blue satin, and both buttonholed together at the edge. In the center of one half is the narrow ribbon, caught down at intervals, leaving spaces for scissors, crochet hook, needle case, etc. The two leaves of fine white flannel, the edges buttonholed with blue twist, are sewn to the center of the satin, and over these is a blue satin bag 10 ins. deep. The top of this is turned down and shirred about 1 in. Through this shirring is run a cord to draw up the bag. To the four corners of the outside, fasten the blue satin ribbon to tie the book bag together.

*Pretty Banner.*—Materials—¼ yd. of blue satin 18 ins. wide; a figure from cretonne of dancing girl, or get the applique sprays of flowers; ½ of a yd. of crimson plush; 10 ins. of silver fringe 1½ ins. wide; 2 skeins of each shade of embroidery silk required; 1 spool of silver thread; 1 silver rod, and 1 yd. of crimson cord; silver tassels. Cut a piece of satin 9 by 10 ins.; then cut out and baste the figure on the satin. Follow the edge with silver braid or outline stitching with silver thread. The latter is the prettiest if well done. Put in shading stitches of embroidery silk. Upon the top and bottom place a bordering of crimson plush 2 ins. wide. Finish the bottom with silver fringe or silk balls. Sew upon the rod, which can be bought at fancy stores for the purpose. Fasten the cord to the rod and finish with tassels.

The above are from the first of Miss Bouton's books upon "Fancy Work and House Decoration," of which no more are to be had, although they have recently been sent for.—ED.

*Snow Ball Spray for Panel.*—The amateur artist finds it convenient to use moderate priced materials for practice. Brown Holland, such as is used for window curtains, costing 15 to 20 cents per yard, forms a good foundation for designs. This may be mounted on a stretcher like canvas, or by tacking it smoothly, using artists thumb tacks, to painting board, it may be painted without mounting and applied to various decorative purposes.

A back-ground must first be laid on. Either a delicate pink or blue is effective for this design. The number of the stamping pattern is 452, size 9 by 14, costing 20 cents

*To Prepare Back-ground.*—A badger blender, No. 2, and a long handled sable brush No. 10, will be required. The two brushes will cost 65 cents. Antwerp blue and Chinamite white. One pound of blue to two-thirds as the quantity of white must be mixed on the palette, using pale drying oil as the "mixer." A two-ounce vial of this oil costs 25 cents.

Apply the paint with even rapid strokes, then stipple with the blender. Stippling may be represented by an up and down motion of the hand, similar to pounding with a hammer. When this background is dry, stamp the design, using black stamping powder. Hold in front of an open fire just long enough to set the stamping.

The colors necessary for the spray will be kremnitz white, emerald green, zinnober green, mummy brown, black, lemon yellow. Brushes, red sable, Nos. 3 and 6. Pale drying oil for mixing the paint.

Paint your entire design first white; leaves, stems and blossoms. This body color has the effect of raising the work. When this is dry lay on the natural colors. Leaves and stems must be done in three shades of green, a little raw umber shaded into the zinnober green for a dark or shadow tint. Mix the emerald and zinnober green for the light tints on the leaves. For the blossoms, lay on over the body color a mere shade of the emerald green. Add a little lemon yellow to the emerald green to make this shade. When this is dry retouch, defining out lines clearly with kremnitz white, to which a very little lemon yellow has been added. Use the No. 6 brush, laying the color on with an up or down or perpendicular motion of the brush.—E. S. L. THOMPSON, Winchester, Ind.

It is impossible to repeat any of Mrs. Thompson's articles as requested, and we should therefore advise our friends to carefully preserve them for reference at any future time. They are exceedingly good, and show that the writer is an artist who un derstands what she is talking about.—ED.

### Knitting and Crocheting.

Knitting Abbreviations—k, knit p, purl or seam p 2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and b, slip and bind; t t o, throw thread over; b, bind o, over; sl, slip; m, make.

Crocheting Abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; cl ch st, close chain stitch; d c st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r c, ruffed crochet; c t st, crossed treble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o s st, open shell stitch; t, treble; s, short crochet.

*Ladies' Knitted Scarf.*—Cast on any number of stitches divisible by five—85 makes a wide one—knit across plain. 1st row—s 1—k 2—tto—k 3 tog—*k 2—tto—k 3 tog—repeat from star to end of needle; 2d row—s 1—k 1—p 1 in same loop, thus making two stitches of loop—*k 3—p 1—repeat from star; 3d row—plain. Repeat from beginning.

*Another Pattern.*—Cast on any number of stitches divisible by 4; k 4 rows plain; then next row s 1—k 1*—o—n—k 1—repeat from star Next row same. 4 rows plain again. Then repeat 5th and 6th rows.

*Another Pattern.*—Cast on 70 stitches k across plain. 1st row—s 1—k 3—*o—n—k 6—repeat from star till only 3 stitches remain on left-hand needle, which knit plain. All even rows plain; 3d row—s 1—k 1—n—*o—k 1—o—n—k 3—n—repeat from star; 5th row—s 1—n—*o—k 3—o—n—k 2—n—repeat from star; 7th row—s 1—*o—k 5—o—k 3 tog—repeat from star; 9th row—s 1—k 1—*o—n—k 1—n—o—k 3—repeat from star; 11th row—s 1—k 2—*o—k 3 tog—o—k 5—repeat from star—knit; 12th row—plain—then begin at 3d row and repeat pattern.

The above are to be knit on wooden needles about ½ or ¾ inches in circumference. They are very pretty and warm knit of fine wool.—MANTA.

*Mantel Lambrequin.*—Sarah Ann asked for directions for crocheting a mantel lambrequin. Here is one I made and like very well.

Make a chain of 44 stitches. 1st row—sh (3 tre 1 ch 3 tr) in 41st st of chain—sh in 37th st—7 ch—sh in 29th st—sh in 25th st—sh in 21st st—7 ch—tre in 13th st—tre in 12 st—tre in 11 st—continue to end of row; 2d row—turn—ch 3—*tre between tre—repeat from star 12 times—7 ch—sh in each of the 3 sh below—7 ch—sh in each of the 2 sh below—1 ch; 3d row—turn—sh in each of the 2 sh below—7 ch—sh in each of 3 sh below—7 ch—*tre between tre—repeat from star 12 times; 4th row—turn—ch 3—*tre between tre—repeat from star 12 times—ch 3—catch up in the middle, 2 of the loops below (which were made with 7 ch) with 1 d c—sh in each of the 3 ch below—3 ch—catch up 2 of the loops with 1 d c—3 ch—sh in each of the 2 sh—1 ch.

Make as many rows as required for the length of the lambrequin; leaving 1 loop unattached between each group of 3 joined together, that it may support, on the wrong side, the ribbon which is run through these spaces.

Of course the width may be altered if desired.

I finish with a deep fringe of the same material used in the lambrequin, which may be tidy cotton or macreme cord.—MAMIE CAROL.

*Star Stitch.*—Mertie Clark inquired for the "star stitch." Here it is. Make a chain as long as desired. Draw the last stitch on your hook into a loop nearly half an inch long. Put the hook through t e next ch. and turn, and draw the thread through, making another loop as long as the first. Put the hook through the next ch. st. Draw the thread through as before, having now 3 loops on the hook. Repeat until you have 7 loops on the hook. Now throw the thread over and draw through the 7 loops. Make an s. c. Draw the stitch which is now on your hook, into a loop. Put the hook through the stitch which was made by the s. c. Draw the thread through making another loop. Notice the last loop of the 7 which are finished and you will see that its hook thread is twisted; put the hook through the upper half of this twist and draw the thread through as before. Then put the hook through the lower half and bring the thread through. You will now have 4 loops on the hook. Make 3 more by drawing the thread through the next 3 stitches. Draw the thread through all the 7 at once; make an s. c. Make the next star in the same way as the last, and repeat to the row, when you break the thread and begin again at the first end, there being a right and a wrong side, you cannot turn and work back

MAMIE CAROL.

### Correspondence.

MUSHROOM CULTURE.—A short time ago I noticed an inquiry in the HOUSEHOLD for mushroom culture. As I was busy at the time I thought I would let some one else answer it; but seeing that nobody volunteered the desired information, I take this opportunity to tell the readers of the HOUSEHOLD what I know about it.

There are twelve kinds of edible mushrooms in the United States, but owing to the lack of space I can not describe them. Many methods of cultivating the common meadow (Agaricus campestris) mushroom have been presented by different growers, but all agree as to the value of the general methods in practice. Nearly every farm and nursery affords the conditions necessary to cultivate the ordinary mushroom; such as sheltered sheds, stables, and small hot-beds for winter cultivation, and meadow patches, cucumber pits, etc., for summer culture.

Mushroom spawn in "bricks" can be easily obtained from the seedsmen. Natural or virgin spawn, which is considered by many experienced growers as preferable to the artificial, can be obtained in most places where horses are kept. It is found in half decomposed manure heaps, generally where horse-droppings have accumulated under cover. It is easily distinguished by its white filamentous character and by its mushroom oder. When dried it can be kept for years. Mushroom beds are easily formed on the floor of sheds by carrying in the fresh stable dung, adding to it about one-fourth of good loam, mixing both together, pressing firmly down, and letting the mass remain about two weeks untouched. By this time the temperature will be on the decline, and when it falls anywhere between 50 and 60 deg. Fahr., break the spawn bricks into pieces two inches square and plant twelve inches apart, three inches below the surface. By means of any suitable instrument beat the mass down firmly, then add three inches of good soil and beat again.

Mushrooms generally take six weeks to fit them for market purposes. When ready they should be carefully cut off with a knife, not broken.

Robinson, author of an instructive work on mushroom culture, recommends that the bed should not be finally earthed until the spawn is seen beginning to spread its white filaments through the mass; and should it fail to do this in about or ten days after spawning, the conditions being favorable, it is better to insert fresh spawn or to remake the bed, adding fresh materials if it be found to fail from being too cold. The temperature of the beds at spawning time should not exceed 90° Fahr.; 70° is considered the most suitable regular temperature. It would be better not to put spawn at any uniform depth, but so that while one piece of it may be at a depth of 6 inches or nearly so, others may touch the surface. This would allow of the spawn vegetating at a depth and temperature most congenial to it.

Mushrooms may be cultivated in warm cellars, in boxes about four feet square by eighteen inches in depth, for family use.

Further information furnished upon application, if two 2-cent stamps are sent to pay for postage and stationery.—J. D. LEISURE, Lansing, Mich.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.—In the BLADE of December 23, "Dakota Girl" asks what we think of those who paint, color hair, and I suppose she means all the other devices we resort to, to enhance our beauty. It hardly seems necessary in these times to ask such a question, and in answering am sure I shall express the minds of the "majority."

There is a right and wrong way of doing most everything, and especially is this true in the make-up and use of our beauty. Toilet preparations so freely advertised all over the land. There are a few women so naturally handsome that any artificial addition would be a detraction. What shall those not so fortunate do? It is not only a privilege but a duty every woman owes herself and society to dress and look as well as her circumstances will permit, and no woman can be so situated but she can take proper care of her skin and hair. Water is plenty, and the free use of warm water and a little borax or ammonia, will keep the skin in good condition. Always use soft towels. Then there are harmless face powders or lotions to freshen the appearance that do not injure the skin in the least, but, for pity's sake, don't plaster it on till you look like a walking advertisement for some manufacturer of said articles, and, above all, don't forget to wash it off before retiring.

Now for hair dye. Most emphatically I say don't touch it. The most of it—yes, I'll say all of it—has poisons in its composition that is injurious, and I've known many serious results from its use. Perhaps I ought not to answer this question, as I am a great admirer of gray or white hair. Keep your skin in good condition and arrange the hair—not in the latest style but as best becomes your physiogomy and the "silver threads" will not detract from your beauty. Let me go a little farther. Don't think because the years are slipping by you must let go old, old woman. We all must grow old in years but what so pleasing as a youthful old person. Take the advice given above plus the extra good care of the teeth; keep the shoulders erect and don't forget the elastic step and when you are called grandma you'll wonder if the glass is correct on this topic, for I "know whereof I speak."—H. M. PEIRCE, East Portland, Oregon.

Thanks for Happy New Year wishes.—ED.

AN INDIGNANT WRITER.—Just once more, my dear old BLADE—unless I step upon some one's hobby, or pull a scolding lock—then it might be truly a war of "words," not argument, I'm sure, for argument is not supposed to be ridicule, sneers, or contempt! Is it?

When a good Christian mother desires employment or to be treated respectfully, and is desirous of training her little ones, and educating them intelligently and as becomes sober, industrious citizens—and a New England farmer's wife!—is called a "troublesome, fault-finding anarchist," surely, surely, that is almost too rich!

The girl of 14 must have had her eyes opened to the superficial and supercilious way with which the working class are familiar, she certainly did not feel slighted, but for her good breeding would not have seen or felt the snobbyism.

One can have our Savior for an "elder brother" and yet not be in a high position enough to sup with the President of the United States!

What is this country, anyhow? A monarchy? An aristocracy? So much farther advanced than the doctrines of the book of books, that to eat bread earned "by the sweat of the brow" is considered so low and degrading that 'those who toil not, neither do they spin' must needs refuse to partake of food provided and prepared by them, (the toilers.) Pshaw!

No, poor toil-worn mother, don't ask for work in a public journal, nor in private, wealthy families, nor respect either, for if you do you may not receive 'bread,' and be dubbed troublesome, fault-finding anarchists!

No, stay at home by the fireside, and fold your hands, and keep silence; or, what is better, perhaps, twiddle your thumbs over and around your thumbs—that dear nice husband that "loves the sweet kiss" and the "petting and then the flattery" and then maybe he will—well, if he cannot get the bread, you must not seek work to help him. He may love you (as he says) after seeing your name in the paper, when he comes home at night his cold looks, etc., and that because you have tried, in a womanly way, to put your shoulder to the burden of the day and help him lighten it! No! no! poor, fault-finding, troublesome anarchist! For shame on any one so destitute of that God-given gift, sweet charity, that he, she, or it, as the case may be, can hold the anxious, willing, needy worker up to scorn or contempt.—E. C. H.

A MOMENT'S TALK.—I have come in for a moment. Oh! no, I'll not sit down, I have only a minute to stay. I just wish to speak to "A Reader of the BLADE," as I am interested in tissue flowers; and to say to the lady who speaks of making the silk quilt all in one piece, no, I like the blocks best. Mine is 12 inches square, contains 13 pieces all cut by pattern. I think the designs are much prettier than the mosaic's, or crazy work, and the stitches can be just as beautiful and elaborate.

What a splendid Home we have! I think it the best in the country. First, the dear Home Talks by Miss Bouton, the nice letters on interesting subjects, the questions and answers, the hints and helps for useful and ornamental work, the social time it gives us a happy household. How grand it would be to have a reunion! Then we would see loving Marys and busy Marthas, and the rosy faced children—if they do get into mischief and litter up the house—and that doctor's wife who made pi out of that splendid bread recipe, and all the dear ones whose presence in the past has given us so much enjoyment. Yes, and the invalid's chair would be wheeled in, and I know something about that chair too; and shall we not have a reunion, somewhere, some time?

Yes, by and by, when the sunset sky,
O'er each life hath flung its gleams of gold;
We'll meet in our father's house on high,
Where the joys that await us are all untold.
Our sorrows and cares will have passed away,
When we enter the light of that perfect day.

—MISS C. STEWART, Empire, Jeff. Co., O.

### Inquiries.

Will the lady that told how to fix bottles like hammered brass tell me where to get the gold dust that comes with diamond dyes, as I have tried two different drug stores where they deal in diamond dyes, and they never heard of such before. As I have everything else ready I am anxious to know.—E. M. H.

Will some one tell me through the BLADE what the syringa is like, and how it should be treated? Have had one sent to me, and I buried it for the winter. How shall I set it out in the spring?—A SUBSCRIBER.

Can any one tell me where I can get a second-hand comic speaker, something suitable for school and literary purposes? I would also like a book on house building that is illustrated, suitable for a carpenter.—MRS. CHARLOTTE HILL, Colorado City, El-paso Co., Col.

Will "Young Farmeress" please send her name and address to "E," lock box 23, Beloit, Kansas? I am a young lady in the twenties and I think I could give her some points about that little home as well as be benefited myself by a correspondence with her.—"E," Lock Box 23, Beloit, Kans.

We hope that "E" will give the HOUSEHOLD the benefit of her suggestions.—ED.

Will some lady of the HOUSEHOLD please tell me how to whiten a fine white straw hat without spoiling the shape?—J. E. S.

Will some kind friend who knows how, write a full description of how to play the *cribbage* game?—R. SCHMIDT, Peoria, Dubuque Co., Iowa.

Will some one who paints please tell me how to mix water colors, and what to mix them with?—JAYBIRD.

Will some one of the many readers of the BLADE please send a recipe for bleaching hair. I have some that I wish to have bleached? Also, would like to know of something that will destroy superfluous hair. Would not care if it should discolor the skin.—NELLIE PEARL.

Will some member of the HOUSEHOLD explain the following terms used in crocheting and oblige a beginner: "Loop," "double chain stitch," "picot," "ribbed crochet," "crossed treble crochet," "open shell crochet or stitch," "short crochet?"

Can any one tell me how to make my calla lily bloom? I have had it two years.—MRS. S. G.

Will some one describe how the feather stripe in a carpet is to be sewed, as to the colors, and how wide a stripe would be pretty, or any pretty way of striping, as I have not sewed any rags yet?—MRS. WILLET.

Will some of the members of the HOUSEHOLD give a remedy for salt rheum? It is hereditary in the family, but has just made its appearance with the one afflicted.—ENQUIRER.

I wish some kind reader of your valued paper would give a good recipe for making artificial honey. Also a recipe for taking grease spots out of woollen clothing. Also a recipe for making soup.—I. W. W.

### Answers to Inquiries.

As spring approaches people prepare to clean up, paint up and dye, etc., and if you will allow me the space I will write three chapters on dying silks, woolen and cotton goods, any color desired, which I think will be of interest to many readers of the HOUSEHOLD.—CANNA BELL, Box 615 Lansing, Mich.

The HOUSEHOLD will be glad to have them.—ED.

Is it necessary to wash all the bedclothing that been used while curing the itch? I have used some that I do not want to wash if I can help it.—MRS. S.

The bedclothing should *all* be cleaned which you have used. Better spoil its appearance than to keep it without washing.—ED.

O. J. R. Box 485, Moorhead, Minn.; Clara Nussbaum, Apple Creek, Wayne Co., O.; J. H. E. Box 418, Abilene, Kan.; "Jumbo" Box 36, Lime Ridge, Wis., will be glad to correspond with "Nell" in regard to the study of German,

A "Subscriber" wants to know about the row omitted in Panel Lace published in first book of Miss Bouton's "Fancy Work and House Decoration." It was the 8th row intead of the 9th, and reads thus: E edge—m 1—k9—p 12.—ED.

If Miss H. M. P. will send me her address I will give her quite a number of patterns for weaving hair watch chains. They are not printed but will write them from my book. Also will send any member of the HOUSEHOLD who would like to exchange patterns for some different ones. I will gladly do so.—MRS. P. T. POWERS, Box 413, Cardington, Ohio.

To the Overworked and Underpaid Women of the East:—There is a great scarcity of good able bodied women and girls in the western states to do housework, an old fashioned kind of work, nearly obsolete. Good wages, good homes, good everything, is offered, but the employers would like a little good honest work in return. Most of the housewives in California are actually suffering for help, but consider it a hardship to pay women and girls from $7 to $20 per month, and then do nearly all the work themselves, and wait upon the "help" besides. This is the discouraging experience of most of us, and makes us feel like "striking" for help who are willing at least to try to earn their wages.—WANDERING BUCKEYE.

"MRS. C.," Port Orange, Florida, the reason that the English pins are more popular than American is because for a long time they were much better made in every way, and when the tide is once set in any way it is hard turning it. Manufacturers here call their pins English because they find they sell better, and self-interest makes them do so.—ED.

I saw in one of your late issues of the BLADE where an old book, found in a library, sold for a large sum of money. I have three old books published 100 years ago. Please inform me through the BLADE what would be my proper steps to dispose of them to parties that would like to buy them.—YOUR OLD SUBSCRIBER.

We know of no other way than to advertise them in some good literary paper.—ED.

"Exchange," Mendon, O., we are sorry not to be able to insert your communication in regard to exchanges, but the exchange column was omitted some time ago, and nothing of the kind is inserted now.—ED.

### Recipes.

*White Mountain Cake.*—2 cupfuls of pulverized sugar, 5 cupfuls of butter beaten to a cream; ½ cupful of sweet milk, 2½ cupfuls of flour, 2½ teaspoonfuls baking powder in the flour, whites of 8 eggs beaten to a stiff froth, bake in jelly tins, and put together with icing made by boiling ½ teacupful of water and 3 teacupfuls white sugar, till thick. Pour it slowly over the well-beaten whites of 3 eggs, and beat all together till cool. Put between each layer. Sprinkle each layer thickly with grated cocoanut, and a handsome cocoanut cake will be the result.—MAGGIN.

*White Sauce for Boiled or Steamed Fish.*—Put into a granite or porcelain stew-pan a lump of butter the size of an egg. When it melts, add one pint cream or rich milk, and the heart of an onion, grated or pounded fine. Smooth 2 tablespoonfuls of flour in a little milk, and after the milk is hot stir in, and keep stirring until it is smooth. Have ready the yolks of two hard boiled eggs, well crumbled, a good pinch of salt, a very little cayenne, and a sprinkle of white pepper, pour the sauce on, stirring all the time. Put back on the stove, and while stirring let it boil up and pour over the fish. This is excellent for new potatoes, veal stew or chicken hash. Some may like a little parsley added.

Will you kindly permit me to suggest that as cakes are considered among our most unwholesome articles of diet, and as there are doubtless some millions of recipes for such luxuries, we might have good ones for soups, for wholesome desserts, for salads, etc?—E. G.

We shall be very glad to receive recipes for such things as our correspondent suggests.—ED.

*Ingrowing Nails.*—I have frequently had cases of ingrowing toe nail which none of the ordinary methods relieved, but which were cured by moistening the surface of the affected nail, and immediately rubbing over it for a few moments the end of a stick of lunar-caustic. The caustic can be wrapped with a bit of paper or slipped within a quill, so as not to soil the fingers. This should be repeated once a week until a cure is effected, and afterward, once in four or five weeks. If there should be severe ulceration at point of pressure the shoe should be long, soft and loose. In such a case the nitrate of silver may produce some pain at the first application, but it seldom does if care is taken.—E. G.

*Bride Cake.*—Take butter 1½ lbs, 1 lb. of white sugar, ¾ of a lb. of Orleans sugar, 2 lbs. of eggs yolks and whites to be beaten seperately, 4 lbs. of seeded raisins chooped finely, 5 lbs. of currants nicely washed, 2 lbs. of citron cut fine, 2 lbs. of flour, 2 nutmegs, and mace as much in bulk, 1 bottle of extract of lemon. Stir the butter to a cream and then add the sugar and work till white and add the eggs. Then add the spices and flour, then the raisins and currants. The citron is to be put in 3 layers. The bottom layer about an inch from the bottom and the top one about an inch from the top, and the other in the middle. Bake slowly.—MINNIE BLAKE

# Our Young Folks.

## BLADE TEMPERANCE LEGION.

MOTTO: "Of Ourselves We Will be Masters."

Pledge:

We do hereby promise ourselves that, from this time until we are 21 years old, we will not taste intoxicating liquors of any kind, and that we will exert all our influence to prevent their use by others. Witness our names:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| VICTOR, IOWA. | GOLCONDA, ILL. | ZION, MICH. |
| Nannie Mason | James A. Hodge | Louie Atkins |
| Emma Elsemer | Anna M Hodge | Jennie A Kins |
| Rachel Hyter | Mary M Steagall | Maggie Atkins |
| Lizzie Bender | Laura E Steagall | Lizzie Myron |
| Hattie White | Thos K Wilson | Bessie Kilbourn |
| Georgia Phelps | Mary Hanna | Maggie Kilbourn |
| Sabra Smith | Effie T Hanna | Annie Bockwell |
| Allie Lowery | Loren A Glass | James Reeves |
| Sade Meadam | George L Baker | David Reeves |
| Minnie Wellick | James C Baker | Florence Myron |
| Belle Huston | Mary Hanna | Albert Myron |
| Lillie Baingart | Mell H Wilkson | Frank Myron |
| Frank Newman | Edward S Loar | John Myron |
| Etha Buchanan | Jessie Billhigst | Arthur Myron |
| Harry Mason | Millie Scott | Richard Kilbourn |
| Flora B Nace | Olive Lowery | Frank Atkins |
| Cora B Hughes | Flnee A Fy ltey | James Reeves |
| Nellie Richards | Effie M Hodge | AVON, PARK. |
| Robert Swain | Della Hodger | Alva M Todd |
| Lotte Barth Few | William E Glass | Nellie Memmer |
| Addie Yottan | Addie Baker | Viola M Burger |
| W H Rosbaker | James H Glass | Eva Dixon |
| W. H. Hughes | Arthur Glass | Nelli- F Burger |
| O P Funk | Ella Gilliam | Lena Willson |
| Nora B Nichols | Myrtle J Bryden | Maud Bryden |
| Frankie Cross | Luke Gilliam | George J Smith |
| Carrie Sham | Ida Randolph | Albert J Dryden |
| Mary Rohrbaugh | Lillian Baker | Herbert Burger |
| Bertha Coobin | Lester H Baker | Herbert Wilson |
| Louise Wigton | Lillian Baker | Foster Memmer |
| Ida Wigton | John A Cossey | Daisy Rawlings |
| Clara Clyde | Fate Cossey | Minnie Case |
| Rose Postin | Charley Cossey | VANDALIA, MO. |
| Ina McClellan | Bertha Cossey | Milton J Bird |
| Ellis L Garretson | Addie Clanahan | Leander A Bird |
| Ella Crayne | Bettie Cossey | EAST PARIS, MICH. |
| Molly McConnell | Bertha Clanahan | Harley Bailey |
| Anne M Lewis | BUNTLEY, ILL. | Ida Bailey |
| Mary V Scanlan | Ella Brown | Gracie Bailey |
| Daisy McClellin | Belle Eatinger | Percy Henry |
| Bella Seckington | Hattie Badley | Albert Wassink |
| Merry W Scanlan | Nellie Williams | Clara Wilson |
| Myra Bartlett | Edna Ferris | ALTONA, MO. |
| Jennie Bartlett | Helen Ferris | Wm E Roper |
| Hattie Baughart | Jennie McNeeny | Lewis W Roper |
| Della Elscher | Emma Lucke | Thos W Roper |
| F C Bartlett | Earle Kelley | James F Roper |
| Ella R Englebeck | Ethel White | John F Roper |
| W E Garrett | Bertha Eatinger | Claude C Roper |
| Ethel Kerr | MARSEILLES, | ILLIZEMORE, W. VA. |
| Perah Ethneh | Clarence Sticklett | Benjamin Johnson |
| Clara Elscher | Forest E Smith | David F Johnson |
| KASSON, MINN. | Carrie Sticklett | Wm S Johnson |
| Eugenia Lowell | Frank Sticklett | Emmit Lowell Fuson |
| Ralph Loomis | John Sticklett | Sarah J Johnson |
| Ethel Loomis | Otto Sticklett | Dodd'ge S J'nson |

Names this week, 160. Total, 17,911.

The above embraces all names received up to January 29.

### OUR TEMPERANCE LEGION.

Not long since a paper came with a long list of names, of over a hundred boys and girls, who wanted to join the "Legion" and had signed the pledge which stands at the head of this column. It came from Trenton, Mo., and the signers had been induced to take this step by the influence of two boys, Lemuel F. Smith and N. Grotto Rogers, who must have labored most faithfully and enthusiastically to wield such an influence. Only think of it! Over one hundred turning their faces into the path which leads to the best manhood and womanhood! Over one hundred promising to fight the good fight against the temptation to use what never fails in the end, if indulged in, to debase and brutalize, to bring misery and death! Over one hundred who will henceforth do all that is in their power to influence others to resist intemperance with all of the might that is within them! Boys and girls, is not this a glorious work? Is it not worth making a part of your every day living? Each and all may do something to swell the numbers who determine that liquor shall not destroy their chances of a good and useful life. There are none so poor or weak as not to be able to exert some influence, and oh! what a grand thing it is to use it in helping others.

Let the good work go on. Let the thousands of bright-eyed boys and girls all over the United States, who have already enrolled themselves in the Blade Legion, use their utmost endeavors to add thousands and tens of thousands to their numbers. Do not let your interest die out. Send the names in, but do not fail to always give the postoffice address of each signer.

### WHAT IS LIFE?

A little crib beside the bed,
A little face above the spread;
A little frock behind the door,
A little shoe upon the floor.

A little lad with dark brown hair,
A little blue-eyed face, and fair;
A little lane that leads to school,
A little pencil, slate and rule.

A little blithsome, winsome maid,
A little hand within his laid;
A little cottage, sunny fair,
A little old-time fashioned store.

A little family gathered around,
A little turf-topped, tear-dewed mound;
A little added to his soil,
A little rest from the harvest toil.

A little silver in his hair,
A little stool and easy-chair;
A little night of earth-lit gloom,
A little cortege to the tomb.

—*Brooklyn Magazine.*

### A FLOWER FABLE.

BY LOUISE M. ALCOTT.

For years the kings of the meadow had been chosen from the Golden rod family, because they were tall and strong and loved to rule. Some of them did well, others were tyrannical and careless, and all were fond of money and power, as their name showed: but the flowers never dared to propose having any one else, because this had been the custom so long.

Now there were a great many Asters of every kind and color, from the little white stars low in the grass to the stately sprays waving their purple plumes over the mossy wall that enclosed the meadow. Those growing along the road side saw and heard what went on in the world, and were wise, energetic creatures, anxious to set things right generally, and they began to say to their neighbors one autumn, as the time for election drew near.

"We have had kings long enough, let us try a queen now and reform certain very important matters which are always neglected by the Golden-rods, who care only for their own pockets and for having their own way. Let us all vote for our Violet, who grows over there in the palace and would make a wise, good queen."

At this proposal the aristocratic Cardinal Flowers were shocked, and grew red with shame; the Fringed Gentians shut their blue eyes and nearly fainted at the bold idea, and Clematis hid her eyes in the grass that she might not see the unfeminine creatures who dared suggest such a thing. But the late Clovers and Buttercups, being honest, simple-hearted flowers, cried, "Yes, yes, let us do it, and give the Asters a turn, as it is only fair."

And the Forefathers' Cup, which grew all over the field, added—

"We shall vote for Violet. It is time the dreadful intemperance of the bees among the wild grapes should be stopped, that snakes should no longer be allowed to charm and kill the innocent birds, that the battles of the ants should end, and more peace, order, and economy be introduced into our public affairs. The Asters are descended from the stars and so are very wise; they are also just and gentle, and we all love them. Let us try a queen, and see if we cannot make the meadow what it should be."

The Forefathers' Cup were much respected by all the plants, because they came over in the "Mayflower," were very hospitable with their green and russet pitchers always full, and outlived the frost, like a fine old family as they were.

So when they spoke up for the Asters, no one dared say much, though the Golden-rods raged among themselves and openly laughed at such nonsense. There was great excitement, and all the flowers nodded and rustled as if a gale was blowing, as they talked the matter over and decided how they would vote. The haughty Cardinals declined to vote at all, so did the Gentians, and delicate Clematis declared that she only wanted something to cling to and obey, and never could consent to be a queen.

But the Clovers and Buttercups, the Pitcher Plant and all the Asters, voted bravely for Violet; and the Maple Tree, that stood in the middle of the field, dropped a little red leaf with a Vote on it, as the wind went about collecting votes, which surprised the flowers very much, as such a thing had never happened before, and all regarded the beautiful tree as their court poet, it made such lovely music high above them. Even the old, green Rock at the foot of the Maple gave a fern of its lichen for Violet, to the great wrath of the Grapevine, who kept a drinking saloon for the dissipated bees on its sunny side.

Of course the Golden-rods all voted for their handsome relative, a fine, tall plant who happened to grow near the Purple Aster under the Maple tree, which was called the palace. But the other side won, and Violet was proclaimed queen with great rejoicing by all her friends and neighbors, to the great dismay of the foolish flowers who wanted the world to stand still.

"What are we coming to?" groaned the Cardinals, red with rage.

"Utter destruction," croaked the Crows, flapping away to carry the bad news elsewhere.

"We will never visit her," declared the Gentians, shaking

# The Farm.

### Information Wanted.

"BLACK LEG"—COUGH—Please give a description of the "black leg" and remedy, and a remedy for a cow that has a cough.—A READER, Indiana. ["Black leg," so called, is a contagious and malignant disease of the blood, and most writers on the subject say the disease is the result of extremely minute vegetable organisms which are found in the blood. They are in the shape of rods, and have been called Anthrax bactaria and bacillus anthrasis. It is estimated that eight or ten millions of these may exist in a single drop of diseased blood. The symptoms of the disease are: The animal becomes lame, the ears drop, the eyes are red, the mouth and nose hot and dry, and the pulse rapid and feeble. In the course of a short time swellings appear about the loins, back, head, neck, brisket or legs. They cause pain and stiffness, which make the animal unwilling to rise up if it is lying down. The appetite is entirely lost, the animal does not chew the cud. The bowels are constipated, and the urine dark and scanty in color. When the swellings are felt they are found to be tender or painful, and may give out a crackling sound. They are dark, or nearly black in color, having the appearance of mortification. In a few hours, or a few days, the symptoms of exhaustion decrease rapidly; the animal cannot rise from the ground, his eyes are fixed and staring, the breathing is shallow, and he dies often in convulsions. No satisfactory treatment has yet been discovered, although some people claim how to cure the disease. One conclusion is certain—bleeding, purging and lowering medicines are hurtful. The writer believes the most promising treatment is: Chlorate of potash, half an ounce; water, one pint; mix and give three times a day. This, he says, is superior to all other kinds of medicines. As to the cough, we judge from your private note that your cow is not poor. Therefore the bronchial tubes or membrane of the nostrils may be affected. First make a bran mash, and when steaming hot, put it in a bag, place it over her nose, and let her inhale the steam. Do this every other day for a week. Next, give her this: Gaulacum, two ounces; sassafras root, ounce; water, one quart. Boil to a pint, and add a half ounce of liquorice stick; when dissolved, strain, and give in two doses, night and morning.—ED.]

A READER, Lake Geneva, Wis.: [We think your horse has a touch of kidney disease. Take woolen cloths, dip them in hot water, using them so that the water will not run from them and apply to the small of the back. Keep the part well fomented for about three hours. Put a tablespoonful of turpentine in the first pailful of hot water, leaving the cloths on after the water is used, discard the turpentine and use only the hot water. Before applying the hot fomentations give raw linseed oil 16 ounces; oil of aniseed, 2 drachms; sweet spirits of nitre, ½ ounce. After the hot woollens or blankets have been applied for the proper length of time, blanket with dry blankets. Three days afterwards, give 30 drops of muriatic acid to the horse in a pailful of water, repeating in about five days afterward.—ED.]

W. P. M., Woodbine, Ia.: Your horse has a certain form of eczema, which is at times difficult to cure. Your treatment has been an intelligent one. However, we advise you to change it in some respects. First lay a piece of thin muslin or cotton cloth over the sore part, and poultice over this with a bran poultice for one night. Then wash the part with tepid soapsuds water, after which, apply acetate of lead, one ounce; sulphate of zinc, half an ounce; water, one pint; mix and apply twice daily, after washing each time with warm soap and water. Also, put an ounce of saltpetre in the drinking water once a day. Constitutional treatment is necessary to effect a cure. Give internally for four days, one of the following balls: Barbadoes aloes, 1 ounce; pulverized ginger, two drachms. Mix with molasses, and divide into four balls. A few days after this has been given, administer Fowler's solution of arsenic, half ounce dose, in water, for a draught, once daily for about four days. All food must be light and easy of digestion.

DARK DYE.—Give recipe for making and applying dark dye with brush. To be used where garments are faded.—SUBSCRIBER, Kansas.

[We cannot give subscriber the information he wants, until we know what colored dark dye he wants.—ED.]

### Received.

The STORRS & HARRISON catalogue of vegetable and flower seeds, bulbs, roses, ornamental trees, etc., for 1887. Numerous illustrations. Has 148 pages.

Catalogue of various kinds of seeds, from Isaac F. Tillinghast, La Plume, Pa. Illustrated.

Maule's Seed Catalogue for 1887, free to all. William Henry Maule, Philadelphia. Handsomely illustrated. Illuminated covers representing tomatoes, beets, corn, lettuce, beans, cabbages, onions, watermelons, peppers, etc. Embraces seeds of all kinds.

Gregory's Annual Illustrated Retail Catalogue of warranted seeds, vegetable, flower and grain grown and sold by J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass. Catalogues free.

Burpee's 1887 Farm Annual of garden, farm and flower seeds, also poultry and live stock. Three beautiful plates, of melons, radishes, peppers, hard-head lettuce, turnips, beets, and numerous flowers. Illuminated covers, representing the sower, flowers and sickle, inclosing a farm scene. Has 130 pages.

### Kitchen Garden for February.

EDITOR BLADE FARM:—In the middle states, frost usually prevents out doors of forts in the way of gardening. Next month, however, will bring its labors, and we can now only prepare to forward them. It is presumed all persons into whose hands these kitchen garden directions are likely to fall are provided with that cheap and simple means of enjoyment, a hot bed, for forwarding tender vegetation. I do not mean the more expensive structure undes which delicacies are provided ready for the table, but a plain box, of suitable size and figure, with sash and shutter to fit, under which plants of cabbage, tomato, egg plant, etc., may be raised, in anticipation of spring, and on its arrival, to be transplanted to the open air. If there be one who has a garden still unfurnished with what I have just described, let him take my word for it he will, on trial, thank me for urging its immediate provision; no country family can half enjoy the comforts within reach who are unprovided with such a structure; a glance at one in use will give the necessary information as to the construction. Towards the close of this month (if the weather be very severe, it may be prudent to defer it awhile,) the seeds just mentioned, may be planted under glass; watch them lest they suffer by frost, etc., as is not unfrequently the case, from want of sufficient air as the weather becomes milder, when they will need increased water. If the remarks under the head of January are referred to, perhaps something may be found which will apply with equal force to the present month. I can only speak in general terms of the work which may be done now, preparatory to the active season which approaches. The thoughtful man will study out the subject for himself and leave nothing undone which may expedite the varied and pressing labors of spring. If tools and implements are likely to be needed, he will provide them in due season; repair the old ones, examine and reglaze, if need be, the sashes of his forcing-frames, long before they are actually required. Overhaul his stock of seeds, and make out a list of those which may be needed, to the end that they may be in hand before the time of sowing, thus not only his interest but his personal comfort will be advanced, and those little rxities which perplex the careless and improvident may be made sources of enjoyment. With each duty discharged at the proper time, with "a place for everything and everything in its place," many rough spots in life's journey may be made smoother.—J. D. LEISURE, Lansing, Mich.

### To Prevent Milk Fever.

A correspondent writes as follows: "It may be worth while to call attention to what the Scottish papers are announcing for a fact—that milk fever in the result of removing all the milk from the cow's udder very soon after parturition. The theory is that if all the milk is removed from the udder, the sudden removal of this quantity of warm fluid causes a chill, and being very near the organs that must be inflamed at this particular period, the dreaded milk fever is liable to result. The prevention of fever is, never draw nor allow the calf to suck over one-fourth of the milk in the udder at a time until after the fourth week, when all danger is usually past. This brings up the inquiry, how many cases can one recall of cows having the milk fever that were permitted to run in the pasture, and were not interfered with for two or three days, allowing the calf to do the milking during that time? It is possible that there is a world of suggestion in this, and a little comparison of notes on the subject might not be without value."

The *Rural New Yorker* of the same date has the following on the same subject:

"Mr. Kemp Bourne, of England, for years past has kept his cows free from milk fever by the simple practice of allowing the calf to remain with the dam for three days at least, and suck what it would. During this time if any quarter of the udder became much distended in consequence of the calf neglecting it, then milked as much from that quarter as was necessary to remove the painful pressure of the milk within it. He explained that after parturition, the womb and contiguous parts were naturally in an inflamed condition, and the sudden removal of the milk causes the upper portion of the udder to become chilled, and that this was the cause of the disease. A friend to whom he imparted this method of preventing milk fever had a large dairy herd, but he found it desirable to remove the calves from the cow immediately after birth. An hour from this he drew about one-fourth of the milk from their udders by hand; on the second milking, one-third; at the third milking, one-half; on the fourth milking, three-quarters; on the fifth milking, which would be on the third day after calving, he drained the cow dry. Out of 2,000 cases parturition that passed under his hands since 1862, he has never had a case of milk fever."

Now if this dreaded and usually fatal malady can be prevented by so simple means, it is important that cow owners know it. It is a case where a little prevention is worth more than a great deal of cure.

### Saltpetre for Removing Stumps.

J. D. Detrich says in the *Country Gentleman:* Let me answer the question about saltpetre for removing stumps. Having two large chestnut stumps in a field, I put my trust in the statement that so completely went the rounds of the agricultural press, and started to the field with an auger. I bored fourteen holes in one big stump at different depths, some 7, 8, 9 and even 12 inches; plugged in the saltpetre, and in the following spring I set them on fire, but they would not burn. I read in one paper that after removing the plug in the spring coal oil should be poured into the holes, and then the stump will be consumed in a few minutes. The coal oil wagon had just been at the house that day, and I filled the five gallon can with the best headlight oil, and to be certain in my experiment, I carried the whole five gallons to the field, and poured into those holes till every drop was out of the can. I was confident now that I should see no more of that stump. As soon as the match was applied, up went the blaze, seared the horses in the plow team, roared like Niagara, and when the oil was consumed I had simply blackened the stumps, and left them hard and dry, and they continued to burn as then the shade of the lamp by which I am writing this experience is affected by the oil within it.

Not to be defeated, I had the can refilled and tried five gallons more with the same success as before. This is what I know about holes and saltpetre for removing stumps.

### The Question of Early Maturity.

The question of early maturity in the breeding of farm animals is one of special importance, but early maturity should not mean a young animal loaded with fat. The butcher will decide against such an animal every time, if he has a chance. The butcher looks to the lean meat of a carcass for profit, for this lean meat is what the buyer pays for. If the muscle is filled with sufficient fat to render the whole succulent, the true aim has been reached in the production of superior beef and mutton. If it be a hog, a large amount of fat is admissible, since the lard is nearly as valable as the lean meat.

This early maturity, with a due proportion of muscle, is accomplished, first, by selecting animals of early maturing breeds, and second, feeding for the purpose in view. In summer fresh pasture, grass and clover, contain this nutriment in the proper degree. That is to say, the mixed grasses form a perfect food, nourishing all parts alike, of the animal economy. When special foods are given they must also contain the elements of bone, muscle and fat in proper proportion, and if the young steer is to be used for beef the first full year of life as a steer, or for seven months as a lamb, the animal may thereafter be safely given a larger proportion of Indian corn—our cheapest single food for finishing off. Mill stuffs, bran, light barley and oil cake are generally cheap enough, so they may be economically used in feeding young animals.

Without going into a discussion on perfect foods, many of which are mystifying to many practical feeders, it is safe to say that corn meal and bran, of equal weight, in connection with grass, or good, sweet hay, comes pretty near to being a food that nearly approaches a perfect fully. If oats and light barley are cheap, these may be given with corn so each will constitute one-third of the whole by weight. If oil cake can be had, two pounds or more per day for each young steer may be added with profit.

The skillful feeder is constantly to keep in mind, however, is the cost of the feeding material. If one kind is scarce and consequently dear, use something containing the component parts as near as may be. Then the nearer an animal is kept up to full feed, without cloying, from birth to the butcher's block, the greater the profit; for the more rapidly it comes to the weight definitely shown, as previously stated in this journal, to be a decreasing ratio for the amount fed, the older the animal is. Besides this, if it takes half the food eaten to supply the average waste from birth to the age of 4 years, this alone becomes a heavy charge against the current value of the animal at that age, and therefore an increasing charge until it is butchered.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

### Kill the Dogs!

KILL THE DOGS! Kill *all* the dogs, is the howl set up by city editors; by selfish, pernurious country farmers; by panicky old maids and fretful old bachelors. The writer of that note has suffered so much at another by the pillagings and destructions of the wretched, half-starved curs that on either side of him are allowed to prowl about the rural grounds, working at times an amount of destruction almost maddening to the family. We have expostulated in a kindly way with their owners without avail. We have endeavored to frighten and drive them off that they would not care to return. But, half-starved and unrestrained, they return to pick up the morsal of food which they cannot find at home. Every owner of a dog is called upon to feed him, to train him, to restrain him—the same as his fowls, his pigs, horses and cattle are restrained. Otherwise he has no right to own a dog. What right has he to keep dogs that without restraint or breaking or a sufficiency of food, prowl about the neighborhood, breaking into cellars, killing fowls or sheep, as the case may be, whose fault is it—the dogs' or their owners'? It is easy to judge of some phases at least of the farmer's character by the looks and behavior of his dog as much as by those of the other farm animals. A farmer that is too mean to care for his dog will skimp his family. You will see in the appearance and manners of his wife and children that he is mean and cruel with them too. We may kill the dogs, his true, but the poor animals suffer for the sins of their owners. —*Rural New Yorker.*

### Keep the Pigs Growing.

Upon the subject of raising swine *Prairie Farmer* has the following:

"Because swine will breed when not more than one-fourth grown is no reason for supposing that the produce will be as large and vigorous as those from mature animals. Yet many farmers whose largest item of cash income is from hogs sold, depend upon such accidental breeding for keeping up the supply. Such men are never disappointed in numbers, and there are generally enough left after the "thumps" and other diseases have gone through the herd, to empty the cribs in the autumn and early winter to such an extent that the pigs will have to depend wholly upon grass from May until the new crop is ready to be fed. It is highly probable that much of the disease among hogs is the result of successive breeding from immature parents. It would be a common sense plan not to breed sows until they are at least twelve months old, and keep all that prove destrable until they are several years old. It is equally important to breed only from a fully matured pure-blood male. Pigs from such animals will surely make at least a 300-pound hog at nine months of age, if treated judiciously."

### Archbishop Purcell's Debts.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 27.—The announcement is made to-day that a contract has been signed for the purpose of putting on the road a theatrical company, under the auspices and with the approval of the Catholic church, with the object of collecting a fund for the relief of the late Archbishop Purcell. The venture is to start soon, but will not do business during Lent.

### The Effects of Mental Exhaustion.

Many diseases, especially those of the nervous system, are the products of daily renewed mental exhaustion. Business avocations often involve an amount of mental wear and tear very prejudicial to physical health, and the professions, if arduously pursued, are no less destructive to brain and nerve tissue. It is one of the most important attributes of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that it compensates for this undue loss of tissue, and that it imparts new energy and physical vitality is remarkable, and shows that its invigorating properties are of the highest order. Besides increasing vital stamina, and counteracting the effects of mental exhaustion, this potential medicine cures and prevents fever and ague, rheumatism, chronic dyspepsia and constipation, kidney and uterine weakness and other complaints. Physicians also commend it as a medicated stimulant and remedy.

# MEMBERS OF TALMAGE'S CHURCH.

**Repentant Sinners Who "Fly as a Cloud and as Doves to their Windows."—An Occasion for Rejoicing of Which the Eloquent Divine Takes Advantage.**

BROOKLYN, Jan. 23.—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage's sermon to-day was preached at the reception of 308 new members, making the communicant membership of the Brooklyn Tabernacle 3,650. It was a day memorable in the history of this church. The reverend doctor's text was Isaiah lx., 8: "Who are these that fly as a cloud, and as the doves to their windows?" He preached as follows:

When God would set fast a beautiful thought He plants it in a tree; when he would put it afloat He fashions it into a fish; when He would have it glide the air He molds it into a bird. There is to many of us a complete fascination in the structure and habits of birds. The blackbird floating like a flake of darkness through the sunlight; the meadow-lark, with head of fawn and throat of velvet and breast of gold; the red flamingo, flaming over the Southern swamps like sparks from the forge of the setting sun; the pelican, white and black, morning and night tangled in its wings. They seem not more of earth than heaven, even vacillating between the two. No wonder that Audubon, with his gun, trampled all the American forest in search of new specimens. Geologists have spent years in finding the track of a bird's claw in the new red sandstone. There is enough of God's architecture in a snipe's bill or a grouse's bill to confound all the universities.

Musicians have with bars and clefs tried to imitate the sound of the nightingale and the robin. Among the first things that a child notices is a swallow at the eaves; and grandfather goes out with a handful of crumbs to feed the snowbirds. The Bible is full of ornithological allusions. The birds of the Bible are not dead and stuffed, like those of the museum, but living birds, with fluttering wings and plumage. "Behold the fowls of the air," says Christ. "Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou set thy nest among the stars, thence will I bring thee down," exclaims Obadiah. "Gavest thou the goodly wings to the peacocks?" says Job. David describes his desolation by saying: "I am like a pelican of the wilderness; I am like an owl of the desert; I watch, and am as a sparrow upon the housetop." "Yea, the stork in the heaven knoweth her appointed time; and the turtle and the crane and the swallow observe the time of their coming; but my people know not the judgment of the Lord," so says Jeremiah. And in the text Isaiah looks ahead and sees the gathering of many people unto Christ and the church, and it makes him think of a flock of pigeons alighting at their coop, and all at once trying to get in at the window of the coop, and he cries out: "Who are these that fly as a cloud, and as the doves to their windows?"

This is one of the memorable days of the Brooklyn Tabernacle. On other Sundays we drop the net; to-day we haul it in. On other days we send out the invitations for a king's party; to-day we sit at the banquet. On other days we fight the battle; now we claim victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. Ye who have toiled, and contributed, and prayed for the success of this institution, take notice your second is trumpeted in front of this hour. To you, O men and women! is fulfilled the promise: "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy." Wake up, O Church of God! and bring garlands and music, and let us celebrate our "harvest home."

Oh, this mercy of God! I am told it is an ocean. Then I place on it the swiftest sailing crafts, with compass and charts, and choice rigging and skillful navigators, and I tell them to launch away and discover for me the extent of this ocean. That craft puts out in one direction, and sails to the north; this to the south; this to the east; this to the west. They crowd on all their canvas and sail for a thousand years, and one day come up the harbor of Heaven, and I shout to them from the beach: "Have you found the shore?" And they answer: "No shore to God's mercy!" Swift angels, dispatched from the throne, attempt to go across it. For a million years they fly, and then turn and then come back and fold their wings at the foot of the throne, and cry: "No shore! No shore to God's mercy!" Mercy! Mercy! I sing it I preach it. I pray it. Here I find a man bound hand and foot to the devil, but with one stroke of the hammer of God's truth the chains fall off and he flies forever. Mercy! Mercy! Mercy! There is no depth it cannot fathom; there is no height it cannot scale; there is no infinity it cannot compass.

When persons apply for membership into any society the question is asked: "Who are they and where do they live?" and as this multitude to-day present themselves for membership, it is right that we should ask, "Who are these that come as doves to their windows?" They are captives whose chains have been broken; they are soldiers who have enlisted for a 30 years' war. They are heirs of heaven.

They come as doves to the windows, first, because they fly low. The eagle darts up, as if to strike its beak into the sun. There are birds that seem to dwell under the eaves of heaven; you see them as little specks against the sky, so far off that you cannot guess the style of their plumage or the shape of their bodies. They flood so far away that if the hunter's gun be discharged at them they do not change their course.

Not so with the doves or pigeons; they never take any high excursions. They fly around your roof and alight on the fence, and seem to dislike great altitudes. So these souls who come to Christ run to his church to-day, fly low. They ask no great things; they seek an humble place at the feet of Christ. They are not ashamed to be called beggars for mercy, they are willing to get down on their knees, and to crawl under the table, and to pick up the crumbs of the Gospel provision. There were days when they were proud and punctilious and inexorable and puffed up; but not now. The highest throne of earth could not tempt Mary away from Jesus's feet. Stoop, O pardoned soul! if thou would'st enter Heaven. A high look and a proud heart God hates. Fly low. It is a mercy that thou canst fly at all. Remember all the years of thy sin; thy days of youthful wandering; thy days of many backslidden confessions; thy sins—dark, brooding, deathful—sins against thy soul, against thy Bible, against thy God.

In one of the benevolent institutions of Europe, where the destitute are provided for, the newcomers have their photographs taken while in rags before they are washed, so that they may always have in the picture a reminder of the degredation from which they were lifted; so in this book, God keeps before thee a picture of thy former desitution and raggedness of soul. Fly low.

It is an offended God before whom thou comest. Thou deservest His wrath. He scattered the 185,000 of Sennacherib's host in a night. He abhors sin. He will judge the nations. Holy, holy, holy is the Lord God Almighty. Fly low.

A thousand years ago an emperor planted a rosebush from which roses are plucked to-day. All the feet of the pilgrims in nineteen centuries ago a rose was planted which blooms to-day; stoop down, if thou wouldst pluck it. O, for more of the childlike spirit! I rejoice in the behalf that those who come to Christ to-day, come aware of their sins and their wants, and have learned how to fly low.

Again: These persons who come to-day are like doves on their way to the dovecote, because they fly for shelter. The albatross makes a throne of the tempest; the seagulls find their grandest frolic in the storm—their merriest hour seems to be that in which the surf of the sea piles most high. Not so with doves; at the first blow of the northeaster they fly to the coop. Eagle contends with eagle in mid air, and vulture fights vulture on the bosom of the carcass, but doves at the first dash of the bird of prey speed for shelter from fiery eye and iron beak and loathsome talon. So to-day these souls come here for shelter. Every one has a besetting sin; the sin is always after you. The robber watches you when you come out of the bank, sees in what pocket you put the money, follows you down the street, notices where you go to dine, and where you sleep, and what kind of a lock you have on your door; so there are some sin ever on a man's track. It goes with him to the store, it sits on the moneysafe, it looks over his shoulder while he makes out the bill of lading, it goes out with him to dine, it walks home with him at night. As to some dog that you do not want to follow you but persists, you say to it: "Back home with you!" You stone it away and start on. After awhile, casually turning your eye, you find it close after you with a sneaking look. Wherever you go, sin goes; where you stay sin stays. You have watched the hawk about the barn yard; it sails around and around over the flock of chickens—around and around, now almost down to the flock, then back again, until at last it drops and seizes its prey.

There is a hawk ready to pounce on every dove, and that is the reason that these doves come to-day to the windows—they want shelter in the grace of God and in Christian associations. They say: "If there is any power in your prayers, let me have them; if there be any virtue in good counsels, give them to me; if there be anything elevating in Christian associations, let me feel their influence." "Where thou dwellest I will dwell. They people shall be my people, thy God my God." Open your doors, O Church of God, and let them come in "as doves to their windows."

Christ is the only shelter of the soul in trouble. What can you do without him when sorrow comes? Perhaps at first you take valerian to quiet your nerves, or alcohol to relieve your spirits; but have you found anything in the medicines or physical stimulants sufficient? Perhaps in the merry-making of the club you have sought relief. This world has no balsam for a wounded soul, no shelter for a bruised spirit. The dove in the time of the deluge flew north and it was all water, in which were tossed the carcasses of the dead world, and the first solid thing the doves feet touched was the window of the ark. So the soul in trouble goes out in one direction and finds nothing substantial to rest upon, and in another direction, and every whither, and there is no rest for the dove save the ark.

"Substantial comfort will not grow
In Nature's barren soil;
All we can boast, till Christ we know,
Is vanity and toil.
But where the Lord has planted grace,
And made his glories known,
There fruits of heavenly joys are found;
And there alone."

You lost a parent; some one said it was in the regular course of nature that your father should expire. Did that comfort you? You lost a child; somebody said if that child lived it might turn out badly. Did that comfort you? You lost your property; they told you that riches were very uncertain. You knew that before. You were sick; they explained to you that the difficulty was in the secretions or in the sciatic nerve. Did that soothe you? O the despicable quackery of earthly comfort! But when Christ comes to the soul and says: "I took your estate because I wanted to give you more valuable treasures; I made you sick in mind and body that your soul might be brought up to eternal health; I took your loved ones away because I have a better and brighter place for them in my own presence;" then the wound heals, then the tears dry off the face, then God has become the everlasting portion of the soul. Oh, the air is full of black wings and raven's beaks. They join their wings of darkness until they have shut out the light of the sun. They have fattened on the carcasses of men. Their clangor is horrible to the ear. Trouble, and disease, and death, come down on the wind. No wonder these souls have come to the dovecote. "Shark! I looked, and saw a fifteen-foot fellow showing out of water between us and shore. We shuddered, paused, and the shark disappeared. Muller jumped. The undertow caught him and dragged him down, but by a hard struggle he came up and swam to the shore. I followed, being helped by an oil can. I can't swim a stroke, though a sailor for 10 years. By hard work we made some progress toward the shore. The waves were running high, and the breakers awful to contemplate. Finally Muller, by a movement of an oar he carried, succeeding in reaching a footing, but I was about to give up when a furious breaker threw me safely ashore. Muller caught and pulled me out, where we rested before the tide came up to us. Though sore, weak and stiff from want of food, loss of rest, hard work and exposure, we reached the life-saving station. One minute longer in the water would have settled both of us."

The captain is a great believer in oil on waves. Muller sat for several hours in the bow with a can of oil, carefully watching for the first ripple, after a shark or the waves came. Both men suspended a stocking full of rags saturated with oil over the bow of the boat into the water. The men show in their faces, forms and actions the strain on their physical and mental powers.

### A COLD-BLOODED MURDER

**In a Chicago Liquor Store—A Quarrel About a Woman.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Early this morning, John Watts, a well known character about the docks, entered George Wilson's liquor store, corner of South Water and Clark streets, accompanied by a male companion and two women.

The quartette entered a wine room in the rear. Shortly after, a Chinaman entered the saloon, one of whom had a badly bruised face and eye. This one listened at the door of the wine room, and then, turning to his companions, said: "Now I'm going to do him." With that he drew a long dirk-knife from his pocket and stepped hastily to the wine-room door. Pushing it open he saw John Watts sitting with his back to him, and, without a word of warning, the murderer bent over the unsuspecting man's shoulder and plunged the dagger up to the hilt into his heart. Jerking his bloody weapon out, he ran through the side door, followed by his chums, and escaped.

Watts rolled from his chair with a wine-glass still clutched between his fingers, and died in a few minutes. His friend left the saloon without waiting for developments, but the women were taken by the Harrison street patrol and locked in a cell at the armory, where they are playing drunk and feigning their entire ignorance of the murder.

Detectives have been detailed to capture the man with the black eye and his companion. It is believed he followed the murdered man with the intention of killing him. It is stated that Watts had just returned from a ball, where he had a quarrel with the man who murdered him. The quarrel was over a woman, and Watts administered a thrashing to the man, and the latter sought revenge by following Watts and murdering him.

### A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

**Two Innocent Boys Serving a Sentence for Murder and Robbery.**

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—Three years ago next May, Mahlon McCullough and William Postel, two boys connected with a number of the leading families of Rayview, were sent to state's prison for three years upon conviction of having shot and robbed August Grothe, a street car driver. To-day, Father Decker, pastor of St. Anthony's church, announced that the boys are innocent, and that the guilty man had made himself known to him through the confessional. He refuses, however, to divulge the name of the latter, but has asked Gov. Rusk to pardon Puetz and McCullough.

The assault on Grothe was made one dark night in the suburbs of this city in true highwayman style. Grothe refused to surrender his change box, and was shot, it was supposed, fatally. At the sight of the bleeding body Mrs. Grothe became a maniac, and is now confined in an asylum.

At the trial, detectives testified that the boys confessed their part in the attack and robbery. Puetz and McCullough swore that the confession was forced upon them; that for ten days they were beaten, starved, hung up by the thumbs, and otherwise ill-treated, and that they confessed to escape starvation. Twenty witnesses testified to an alibi, but they were convicted. McCullough is said to be dying from consumption.

### A Female Burglar Shot.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—Shortly after 6 a. m. a colored woman, Mary Jones, was shot while burglariously entering the wholesale grocery of Wagner, Everson & Rountree, on Commerce street. For some time goods had been missed, and last night a watch was set. A person was seen to enter by a rear window, but in the darkness it could not be discovered that the party was a woman, and Mr. Rountree, of the firm, fired a shot gun at the figure, which fell inside the building. The wounds are not serious, though 173 shot have been taken from her side, arm and shoulder. Mary Jones was employed in a restaurant, the rear of which was near the window where she was shot, and her stealing was done always in the early morning. In her home, in a distant part of the city, was discovered several hundred pounds of sugar and other articles stolen from the store. She will be held for trial.


## Beware of Scrofula

Scrofula is probably more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pustular eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood, leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and for over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and consider myself cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Me., had scrofulous sores for seven years, spring and fall. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him.

## Salt Rheum

William Spies, Elyria, O., suffered greatly from erysipelas and salt rheum, caused by handling tobacco. At times his hands would crack open and bleed. He tried various preparations without aid; finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now says: "I am entirely well."

"My son had salt rheum on his hands and on the calves of his legs. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. STANTON, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar.**


# News of the Week.

### OIL ON THE WATERS.

**The Wreck of the Yacht Outing—The Captain's Story.**

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 26.—Capt. Cloudman, master of the twenty-four foot yacht Outing, sent by the magazine of that name on November 18 from Boston on a tour around the world, yesterday told the following story of the wreck of his vessel off Jupiter's Inlet: "We had a pleasant voyage down the coast until January 12, when we began to have bad weather. Last Thursday it blew a hurricane and burst the mainsail in several places. It was unfurled as soon as possible. Then the yacht began laboring and straining. Mate Muller got out some kerosene oil, and we threw a teacupful as each huge wave advanced. This caused the waves to calm down; and it was this that saved our lives. Huge seas carried away our two drags, and the vessel was fast filling. Constant pumping was necessary.

"We were compelled to run for to the beach. Then, there being no help, we removed our boots and oilskins, and buckling our belts a hole tighter, we were prepared for the crisis. When about 300 yards from the beach we prepared to jump overboard. Just then Muller shouted, 'Shark!' I looked, and saw a fifteen-foot fellow showing out of water between us and shore. We shuddered, paused, and the shark disappeared. Muller jumped. The undertow caught him and dragged him down, but by a hard struggle he came up and swam to the shore. I followed, being helped by an oil can. I can't swim a stroke, though a sailor for 10 years. By hard work we made some progress toward the shore. The waves were running high, and the breakers awful to contemplate. Finally Muller, by a movement of an oar he carried, succeeding in reaching a footing, but I was about to give up when a furious breaker threw me safely ashore. Muller caught and pulled me out, where we rested before the tide came up to us. Though sore, weak and stiff from want of food, loss of rest, hard work and exposure, we reached the life-saving station. One minute longer in the water would have settled both of us."

The captain is a great believer in oil on waves. Muller sat for several hours in the bow with a can of oil, carefully watching for the first ripple, after a shark or the waves came. Both men suspended a stocking full of rags saturated with oil over the bow of the boat into the water. The men show in their faces, forms and actions the strain on their physical and mental powers.

### A FOUL DEN OF INFAMY.

**Searching for a Child, the Chicago Police Discover a Subterranean Haunt Which Presents a Picture of Repulsive Orientalism.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The police on the East Chicago Avenue station has revealed an instance of human depravity which has no recent parallel, at least in the fifth police division of the city.

About 3 o'clock this morning word was received at East Chicago avenue from the Twelfth Street station that little girls from the West side were being procured for a Chinese house of infamy at 98 North Clark street. Lieutenant Larsen and Sergeant Gibbon hastened at once to the locality indicated. The house is one of a solid row of brick houses devoted to retail merchandize on the ground floor, and honey-combed above stairs with rooms for lodgers. Signs exhibited on a level with the sidewalk, indicate that the basement is occupied by a Chinese laundry.

The officers descended the rickety stairs leading down to the basement and forced an entrance without difficulty. The scene which presented itself in the dim light diffused by a small and quaint lamp, was disgusting beyond description. The noise of their entrance awakened a dozen sleepers who, crowded together like rabbits in a warren, started up in bed with white and yellow faces, staring in drowsy astonishment at the intruders. Creating more light, the officers proceed to inventory their discovery. In one bed lay a Chinaman and two white girls, young and still fresh of face. These were compelled to arise and dress. In a further corner, upon a low, broad couch, lay such an entanglement of humanity that the parts had to be picked out in detail to identify the separate individual. There was an old black whiskered Chinaman, a young white woman, several white children and a middle-aged woman, even then in the first throes of maternity. This last bed was left undisturbed, save for the Chinaman, who was hustled into his clothes and with the three occupants of the first bed taken to the station.

The men there gave the names of Lee Sin and Lee Shing. Of the two girls the younger, aged 17, called herself Emily Ludwig, and the elder, aged 19, declared that she was Mrs. Alvina Lee Sin, the lawful spouse of her male bed-fellow. It was explained that Emily had called for the police and as accommodations were limited, she was compelled to sleep with Mr. and Mrs. Sin. Emily's mother presented herself at the station this morning and protested that her daughter was honest, and that her conduct of the previous night was in perfect conformance to decency and good morals. It may be the case with Emily, but she is very unattractive and stupid looking creature, but the wonder grows when Mrs. Sin is regarded. She is a bright, tastily dressed young woman, whom to characterize as beautiful is but a little stretch of the fact. She said that her maiden name was Bulmer, and that she married the Chinaman about a week ago in a lawyer's office at 129 South Clark street, the ceremony being performed by a Rev. Mr. Walker. The Chinaman is a rather honest-faced young man, and a devout member of the Sabbath school class on Chicago avenue. He seemed very much outraged at his arrest.

The elder Chinaman, Lee Shing, is a substantial man of family—and such a family! When a reporter visited the scene of these wretched disclosures he was first encountered by an object resembling so strongly the pictured goblin dwarf that he paused his advance. Close inspection revealed that the thing lived, and was clad in a gingham frock and little boots. It was, in fact, a half-breed Chinese child. The squat and hideous little thing set up a howl at the reporter and vanished in the gloomy recesses of the broad cellar disclosed through the open doors. Its uproar aroused some one in the rear, and a matronly little woman with a sweet and smiling countenance appeared, bearing another of the yellow dwarfs in her arms. Behind her came a pretty blonde girl of 18 years, dressed in a fashionably-cut dress of Lincoln green stuff, with a bodice as gayly bebuttoned and corded as the cossack of a hussar. The first was Mrs. Lee Shing, and the second her niece visiting her from Valparaiso.

In a mixture of German and English Mrs. Shing said that she met her husband five years ago, and, after doing some ironing for him, accepted his proposal and married him before Justice Brayton. She bore him children; he was good to her, and she loved him. The young and flashy lady expressed the utmost terror at the danger of exposure and promised to return to her home in Valparaiso, Ind. She did not know that her aunt lived in such subterranean quarters when she accepted her invitation to visit.

Before Justice Kerstein the bond in the sum of $200 was accepted for Mr. and Mrs. Sin until to-morrow, when they must produce their marriage certificate. Emily was sent home with an admonition to stay at home, while old Shing was discharged as not amenable to punishment.

### EMIGRATION AGENTS.

**A Fight Against Them in Mississippi—Destitution Among Negroes.**

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—The movement in Mississippi against the labor of so-called emigration agents persuading the negroes to go to the swamp country has broken out fiercely in Rankin county. At a meeting of citizens held at the county house in Brandon, the county agent, the labor agents enticing colored men and their families from their homes were warned to leave the country in 12 hours, and keep out of it. If any of these agents should defy this order and visit Rankin they will undoubtedly repent their visit. In Rankin county, which is thoroughly worked and where it was first announced that it would pursue a policy of forcing down the prices of the raw material, cotton seed, and force up that of products, and that it would control the industry with an iron hand. A large number of planters determined to resist the pool, and the result of their efforts has been a decrease to date of 40 per cent. on the supply of cotton seed—a condition of affairs that has, it is asserted, forced the Oil Trust to concede substantial advances.

The emigration of negroes from Hinds county to the swamp has almost ceased, as nearly all those who desired to go have left; but the number pouring into Vicksburg for settlement in the Yazoo delta is nearly as large as ever. They come, however, from the more distant counties, Amite, Rankin, Newton and Kemper, and from Greene and other counties in western Alabama, at the rate of from 400 to 600 a day.

The emigration of negroes from Greene county, Ala., is said to be the largest yet in any portion of the South. There is actual destitution there among the negroes, who have had bad crops, and who are in many instances upon the verge of starvation. The merchants themselves are greatly pressed for fear of means to pay their debts, and have been compelled to crowd their debtors, and many have lost everything by foreclosure. Large numbers of negroes have already left the county for the Mississippi bottoms, and more are leaving every day. The farmers are unwilling to see them go, but are offering no active opposition to their migration.

In Mississippi measures, however, have been taken in Hinds, Amite and Rankin counties, and no emigration agents are allowed to operate in them.


THE KEYSTONE WASHER.

OVER 300,000 IN ACTUAL USE

And all giving perfect satisfaction.

AGENTS WANTED.

Will wash Cleaner, Easier, and with Less Injury to Clothes than any other in the World. We challenge any manufacturer to produce a better Washer. Every Machine Warranted FIVE Years, and Satisfaction Guaranteed. The only Washer that can be clamped to any sized tub like a Wringer. Made of malleable iron, galvanized, and will outlast any two wooden machines. Agents Wanted. Exclusive Territory. Our agents all over the country are

## WASHINGTON.

### WAR TALK IN THE HOUSE.

**Resolutions Instructing the President to Prepare for War.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In the House, yesterday, Mr. Lawler, (Ill.,) offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were referred:

"WHEREAS, The belligerent tone of the Canadian press and the announcement that Great Britain will shortly dispatch a fleet of war ships to cruise in the vicinity of our Northeastern coast line, indicate hostility towards the United States, growing out of our position on the fisheries question; and, whereas, Admiral Porter has directed attention to the fact that 27 of our Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific harbors are absolutely defenseless, that eleven of them, to wit: New York, San Francisco, Boston, the lake ports, Hampton roads, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Portland, Rhode Island ports and Narragansett bay, are in urgent need of defense; and whereas, it is alleged that Great Britain and Canada are in possession of charts and exemplifications of all our harbors and coast defense; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to inform the House of Representatives at an early day what steps, if any, are necessary in his judgment to provide for this emergency."

Mr. Bouteile, of Maine, offered a resolution directing the committee on foreign affairs to report back forthwith the Senate retaliation bill.

### AN EDITORIAL

**Showing How the War Might be Carried On.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The following is the leading editorial in the *Tribune* this morning:

"Pusillanimous talk in regard to a war with Great Britain over fisheries outrages should not be encouraged. It is true that the country has a defenseless seaboard, which in the event of hostilities with a foreign power, would invite invasion. It is also true that the United States navy is in a deplorable condition, and would be unable to make a stand against the fleets of Great Britain. The defenseless condition of the seaboard and the weakness of the navy are indisputable facts. It is not necessary, however, for the press to exaggerate the weakness of the country and to make a craven exhibition of American helplessness.

"Defenseless as is the seaboard and antiquated as is the navy, it is nevertheless true that this country is better prepared for war over this question than England is to-day. We say this, not in a boastful spirit, but as the result of deliberate reflection. The southern frontier of the Dominion is certainly as exposed to attack from the volunteer landforces which this country could at once put in the field as the American seaboard is to hostile demonstrations from the Canadian men-of-war on the coast—the bombardment of defenseless towns and the firing of cities—could be repeated on Canadian territory in a spirit of retaliation.

"A great army could be recruited for an active campaign in Ontario, and with a population of 60,000,000 to draw upon, with an unrivalled financial credit throughout the world, and with every human industry established under a wise system of protection, the issue would not long be in doubt. The absence of a fleet would expose the country to great hazards; but it would be a contest mainly between land forces on the northern frontier. In such a campaign Great Britain would be at a serious disadvantage. In another respect the position of the United States would be altogether superior. There would be a united population here, whereas England would have to meet a secession movement in Ireland. Scotland is to be counted on to help grapple with at home. No prophet is needed to foretell one result of a declaration of war between England and the United States. A large proportion of the British army would be immediately required for native garrison duty in Ireland. Not only would there be no troops to take up arms against the United States, but they would also plot unceasingly against the Crown, and strive to establish an Irish republic. From a war involving the probable loss of Canada and Ireland, Great Britain, not America, has reason to shrink.

"No more deplorable event can be imagined than internecine strife between the English speaking races that are separated by the Atlantic, but bound together by indissoluble ties. We believe that on each side moral and industrial forces, alike powerful in preventing the outbreak of war, will continue to make peace in this generation and for a century in reserve. It is unnecessary, however, for a great nation of 60,000,000 people to proclaim its abject helplessness in the event of war. That is a craven and pusillanimous policy."

### EUROPEAN WAR TALK.

**What Minister Pendleton Says—The Situation Strained.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Hon. George H. Pendleton, United States Minister to Germany, was seen by a reporter yesterday. He said he had come on a short visit. He intends to remain here two or three days, and will then go to Washington in order to report to the Secretary of State. After that he will go to his home in Cincinnati, where he will remain for a short period before his departure for his post of duty. Mr. Pendleton was asked as to his views of the possibility of war in Europe, and the general feeling in regard to it at the German capital.

"The situation," he remarked, "when I left Berlin was very much strained. The Powers of Europe, from a general feeling of insecurity, have been making immense preparations. There are tremendous military works and armaments on every side. I heard Von Moltke say that this condition of affairs that must have a solution. It may have changed since then."

Mr. Pendleton said he could not see that any one in Germany desired war. In fact, every effort was being made to avoid it. The old emperor was extremely anxious to have peace during his reign, and Bismarck was not ready for war now. He would not be ready until the military bill had been passed and the army reorganized. "In fact," added Mr. Pendleton, "it seems to me that Bismarck would accord heartily with any proposition for peace with honor."

Mr. Pendleton concluded with the remark that it was impossible to tell w at the result might be. Everything depended on the decision of the chancellor.

### WAR TALK AT BUFFALO.

**Canadians Drilling and Ready for the Fray—Old Veterans Excited.**

BUFFALO, Feb. 1.—The discussion of the retaliation bill by Congress has apparently stirred up the militia of the Dominion of Canada. A member of the Dufferin Guards, 88th regiment, a volunteer military organization, is in the city, and last night said regarding the preparations being made through Lower Canada in expectation of war being declared, that, a few days ago, the commander of the regimental service was ordered under arms to be ready to move to the front at a moment's notice. At Brantford there are 1,000 of these veterans, and they are drilling daily.

At Hamilton, there are 600, and at various other points through Lower Canada are enough men to furnish a standing army of 5,000 men at an hour's notice. The excitement, he says, is great and through all the lower peninsula the militia is getting in readiness for active service. The large number of Canadians who have for years been making a good living on the American side, will, it is feared by the Canadians, operate to their disadvantage, as some of the best people in Canada have been obliged to remove to this country in order to obtain a living.

The man adds: "I am liable to be called on myself to do duty in my own regiment, but, as I was unable to get a furlough in Canada, I came to this country, and expect to secure it in a few days. If I go to work I will not take any side, and I think there are many more here in the same position. I have been through various towns in southern Canada, and find them ready to take the field, although there is much fear over the outcome. The importance of the order to hold the pensioners ready will be appreciated, when it is known that the orders came from London."

The peculiarly exposed situation of Buffalo has created a great deal of interest here as to the outcome of the fisheries dispute. Among the sailors the feeling is intense. They fit mities, they have to encounter on the lakes in dealing with vessels wrecked on the Canadian shore making them anxious to aid in bringing Canada to terms. A trip through the eastern part of this city along the water front shows that a strong feeling is cherished.

Many of the veterans are in readiness to volunteer in case it be necessary, but nothing will be done by them until it is seen that war can not be averted. Buffalo's safety will lie in a quick movement to secure the lower peninsula of Ontario, and enough men from this region can be obtained when it is found necessary to protect this city.

**The Retaliatory Bills.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—It is understood that Messrs. Belmont, Clements and Rice, the sub-committee of the committee on Foreign Affairs in the fishery question, determined to forward copies of the Edmunds joint resolution as passed by the Senate, the Gorman retaliatory bill, as introduced into the Senate, and the Belmont retaliatory bill as reported by the Foreign Affairs committee, to both Sec. Bayard and Sec. Manning.

**Instructions from Pennsylvania.**

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1.—The House last night adopted a concurrent resolution requesting the Pennsylvania representatives and senators in Congress to give all possible assistance by their votes and their influence to promote a proper scheme for a sufficient defense of all our sea coast, and for the building of such a navy as will command the respect of the world, and be able to protect our seaports in case of necessity.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

**The Senate Rejects the Proposed Constitutional Amendment.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate reached a vote on the proposed constitutional amendment yesterday. The following is the text of the proposed amendment:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of sex. Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article."

Mr. Brown addressed the Senate in opposition. He said woman now exercised an imperceptible influence in public affairs, much greater than she could if female suffrage were enacted. It might be a gratification to a small minority of women, but it would be cruelty to a large majority of them. The most ignorant and less refined portions of the female population, to say nothing of the baser classes, would flock to the polls, while the refined, intelligent and virtuous women would stay at home. Thus there would be a preponderance of ignorance and vice at the polls.

Mr. Dolph favored the resolution.

Mr. Eustis inquired of Mr. Dolph whether he did not think, if woman had the right of suffrage, she ought also to serve on juries?

Mr. Dolph said that that did not necessarily follow.

Mr. Vest spoke in opposition to the woman suffrage resolution.

Mr. Blair made an argument in favor of the resolution. The real question for the Senate was not whether it favored woman suffrage, but whether it would consent to submit the question to the legislatures of the several states.

A vote was then taken on the resolution and it was rejected—yeas 16, nays 34—as follows:

Yeas—Blair, Bowen Cheney, Conger, Cullum, Dolph, Farwell, Hoar, Manderson, Mitchell (Pa.), Mitchell (Ore.), Palmer, Platt, Sherman, Teller, Wilson (Ia.)—16.

Nays—Allen, Berry, Blackburn, Brown, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Eustis, Evarts, George, Gray, Hampton, Harrison, Hawley, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.), McMillan, McPherson, Mahone, Morgan, Morrill, Payne, Pugh, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Sewell, Spooner, Vance, Vest, Walthall, Whitthorne, Williams, Wilson (Md.)—34.

Pairs were announced between Messrs. Chase and Ransom, Dawes and Maxey, Gorman and Frye, Stanford and Camden, Miller and Kenna, Butler and Cameron, and Jones (Ark.) and Harrison.

Mr. Plumb was absent when the vote was taken, but afterward said he would have voted aye.

The National Woman Suffrage association met here yesterday for the nineteenth annual convention. Miss Susan B. Anthony delivered the opening address, and at its conclusion read a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, president of the association, who is now in Europe. Mrs. Harriet R. Shattuck spoke upon the subject of the women who ask and the women who object.

**The Inter-State Commerce Bill.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The President received the inter-state commerce bill last evening, and has referred it to the attorney-general for examination. It is not likely that the President will act upon the bill much before the expiration of the ten days' period. A number of applications have already been received for appointment on the commission provided for in the bill, but the President has not as yet given that particular subject any consideration.

**The Mexican Pension Bill.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the secretary of the Treasury, submitting estimates of the interior department of the appropriation to meet the expenditures required by the Mexican pension bill. Referred.

The secretary of the Interior estimates that $4,663,104 will be required for the last quarter pension roll, and asks that for an appropriation of $237,000 for an increased clerical force.

**New Senators—A Claim Against England.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The credentials of Sens. Gray, of Delaware, Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Cockrell, of Missouri, for the full term commencing March 4, 1887, were presented and placed on file.

Sen. Morgan, from the committee on Foreign Relations, made a report on the petition of Wm. Webster, a citizen of the United States, with a resolution stating that after due examination of the matter presented in the petition and of the evidence in support thereof, a claim for indemnity from the British government for lands in New Zealand, purchased by him in good faith from native chiefs and duly conveyed to him before the government of Great Britain acquired the sovereignty over that country, the Senate considers such claim to be founded in justice, and to deserve the cognizance and support of the government of the United States.

**Sec. Manning Will Shortly Leave the Cabinet.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The general impression is that Sec. Manning will resign shortly to accept the presidency of the Western National bank of New York. He had a long consultation with the President yesterday afternoon, the result of which, it is believed, leaves him free to accept the offer. Mr. Manning, when asked as to his intentions, said:

"I am not in a position to deny or affirm the statements made in regard to my intended resignation of the secretaryship of the treasury and accept the presidency of the new bank. The position has not been offered to me. I prefer not to say anything just now regarding it."

An intimate friend of the secretary said: "The position of Mr. Manning is just this: The company is not yet organized. Hence the presidency is not definitely agreed upon. If the secretary, therefore, says that the presidency has not been offered to him, he is right as far as he goes. He will not deny, though, that he has been approached, he implies that he has good reasons for believing the offer will be made, and also that Mr. Manning will accept it. He is a poor man, and can't afford to stay in the cabinet at $8,000 a year when a place worth $20,000 is offered to him. He would be foolish not to resign. The President would throw no obstacles in the way of his bettering his financial condition."

**Pres. Cleveland Must be in a Good Humor.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The President today approved the act granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war; also the following: the act ceding certain public land to the city of San Antonio, Tex.; the act providing for a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery, and for the construction of quarters, barracks and stables at certain named posts; and an act for the completion of a public building at Fort Scott, Kan., and several private pension bills.

**Senator Reagan.**

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 1.—After three ballots to-day, the Senatorial deadlock in Texas was broken by the election of Mr. Reagan as United States Senator.

**Eight Feet of Snow.**

FORT SHAW, Mont., Feb. 1.—A heavy blizzard yesterday prevailed at Fort Assiniboine and north from there to the Canadian line. Sunday the temperature ranged from 13 to 35 degrees below zero. The snow was piled in drifts by the high wind to the height of eight feet in places. Reliable reports say that stockmen have suffered heavier losses than have been known for eight or ten years. The storm through this section was very severe, the mercury marking 29 to 35 degrees below zero. Six to eleven inches of snow fell on a level. The losses are heavy, but not as heavy as they would have been had the cattle not been in good condition before the storm set in. The roads are impassable. The stage from Chotau is reported lost. A relief party of four is searching for it.

**A Young Lady Burned to Death at a Masquerade Ball.**

WELLINGTON, Kan., Jan. 29.—Advices have been received from Freeport of a sad accident which occurred Thursday night. While a masquerade ball was in progress, the paper head-dress worn by a Miss Cora Boulder, one of the maskers, caught fire from a bracket lamp near which she was standing. She immediately pulled the cap from her head and threw it upon the floor, but while endeavoring to trample it under foot her dress, which was also trimmed with paper of different colors, caught fire, and she was burned to death in the presence of a hundred panic-stricken people. The ladies present attempted to extinguish the flames by tearing off her clothing, keeping the gentlemen at a distance meanwhile, and preventing them from rendering any assistance until it was too late.

## THE GREATEST STRIKE YET.

**Business at a Standstill Along the Docks and Wharves.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—By noon to-day, if the programme adopted last night is carried out, no work will be done on the water fronts of New York, Brooklyn or Jersey City. Nearly 50,000 men will be more or less involved. They will include longshoremen, grain-handlers, coal-handlers, grain-trimmers, bag-sewers, canalboat men, tugboat men, lighter men, and every description of workingmen. If this war is declared, no vessel will be able to leave the port, as the pilots will be drawn in the struggle. Their interests are with the workmen's, and it is alleged that out of sympathy, if for no other reason, they will refuse to take out the ships.

One of the ideas of the leaders is to level up, and another is, and it is the principal one, to attract the attention of the business community and force it to take some cognizance of the strike. A circular will be circulated to-day by the Ocean association headed, "United we stand and divided we fall," and says: "By the united action of the coal monopolies a centralization of power now exists detrimental to the best interests of society. The combined efforts of capital seem to us to be to trample labor will be dust. The Old Dominion steamship company has adopted the same course as the coal combination, and we pledge ourselves to stand by each other until our moderate requests are granted. We ask only for bare living wages, and are determined to secure them."

THE STRIKE IS ON.

LATER.—Twenty-thousand men are now on a strike among the coal shovelers, longshoremen, freight handlers, and men employed on the river front in almost every capacity, and the number is augmented to close on 40,000 by the strikers on the Brooklyn and Jersey shores. In consequence it is almost impossible for any of the steamers for Europe or coastwise to leave port.

The next move will be to get the engineers on the tug boats to refuse to burn the coal or tow it, and other labor organizations who are dependent on the coal supply will be compelled to quit work.

The ferry-boats are seriously inconvenienced on account of the lack of coal, and one line had out grocery and other wagons bringing coal from the small yards, but when they came round so often the dealers refused to sell.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Business on the river front, this morning, is almost completely paralyzed, and with the exception of a small amount of freight being moved from one or two piers very little work has been done on the docks and of the principal steamship companies since the strike of the 'alongshoremen commenced. The strikers are confident that they will succeed and gain their demands.

Their next move will be to get the pilots on the ocean steamers to come out. The pilots are organized, and should the order go out for them to quit work, the strikers hope to stop all trans-atlantic steamers from sailing in or out of port. This, the union men claim, will compel the steamship companies to come to terms.

The union representative said that the strike was one of the quietest ever known. The union was receiving reports from all points that the strike was progressing favorably to the association.

"As fast as the companies get green hands together we shall organize them and bring them over to the union. The men on two of the docks will, to-day, join the union. One is a gang of Italians. To to a man we are determined to have this thing settled. A conference of union men was held this morning. We now demand 40 cents per hour on ocean steamers for day, and 60 cents for night work."

Police Superintendent Murray established another relief depot on the North river front today, and a squad of about 50 men are stationed there. The other preparations are kept up. Reports received say that everything was quiet, but that the strike was spreading.

**An Effort to Call Out Other Trades.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The great strike drags hopelessly on, causing an immense amount of inconvenience to those against whom it is directed, and no little suffering to the strikers. Its managers are now threatening to stop the running of the trains on the elevated roads. It was rumored last evening that a strike will take place to-day on the roads. The trackmen were yesterday ordered to go to 155th street and Harlem river to load coal. The men, without an exception, refused to go. Their foremen called them together and asked them again to obey orders, but they still refused. Should the order be renewed to-day it is said that 1,500 trackmen will strike, and their example will be followed by the machinists, painters, carpenters, and other shop-hands. Five hundred of these men have already been notified. Should all these strike, it is believed that the train men will also go out. More and more coal enters the city every day, and the attempt to create a famine has been abandoned. The effort to prevent its movement after reaching the city, and especially to stop the loading of steamers, continues as determinedly as ever, and with about the same degree of success as for several days past.

**Arrested for Conspiracy.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—J. E. Quinn, of the executive board of the 'Lonshoremen's union, was arrested at noon to-day by Deputy Marshal George Holmes, for conspiracy to injure the business of the old Dominion steamship company, in an action brought in the United States circuit court to recover $20,000 damages. He was released on $5,000 bail.

The suit is brought not only against Quinn, but also against J. J. McKenna, J. B. Flanagan, Patrick McGrath and Thomas McGrath who, with Quinn, constituted the executive board of the Longshoremen's association.

The counsel for Quinn said that none of the accused would run away, and that as soon as bail could be procured for them they would be forthcoming at the trial. Counsel said that the charge was brought for the purpose of intimidating the men and compelling the members of the executive board to flee the city.

**Railroad Freight Handlers.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The extension of the strike to the railroad freight handlers on the piers of several roads having dock facilities on the city water front, has brought the number of men now out up to nearly 3,000. The probability is that before the day is over other railroad employes will cease work. The men on the New York City & Northern railroad pier, East River, claim to have grievances against the company on account of low rates of wages and also irregularity in pay days, the men claiming in some instances the pay was more than a month overdue. Though this is denied by the company, the men, through sympathy with the coal shovelers and steamship 'longshoremen, went out yesterday. They were sent for by Mr. Allen, the superintendent, but refused to treat with him individually.

**Railroad Freight Handlers Go Out—Business Badly Crippled.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The extension of the strike to the freight handlers on the railroad piers of New York is the most serious blow to commerce that the union men have struck. The effect of it on one road, the Jersey Central, is to be noticed at the office on the dock, this morning, was an almost complete suspension of business. The men turned out so suddenly that the company was left at a great disadvantage, and its inability to deliver freight was the cause of much inconvenience to merchants. The men on the Pennsylvania piers, along the North river, are ready to come out the very minute the time for receiving the answer to their demands from the company has expired. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company's coal freight is handled by the J. H. Starin Transportation company, and their men are in sympathy with the freight handlers on the other roads, and are ready to come out at any time.

At 11 a. m. the managers of the New York pier said they had not then received any intimation that the men wanted an increase. They were, however, prepared for any emergency. The Lehigh Valley freight handlers at Pier 2, North river, have notified their employers that unless the demand for an increase of salary was given they would quit work at noon today. The company will not concede the advance.

At New York Central pier 26 the superintendent said that the company had not received any demand from the men. Everything is quiet. It is reported that the men are organized, and will join the strikers as soon as the word is passed for them to do so. The Erie road freight handlers made a demand for an increase at the same time as the men on the other roads.

The company refused to consider it, and will give the men a determined fight. The next move on the part of the strikers will be to induce the train men to come out and thus "tie-up" the railroads centering on the Jersey shore. There is some talk of getting the deck hands and firemen on the ferry boats to join the strikers, but these men are adverse to such course.

The boat service of the Boston & Providence line has been suspended for the present. Two boats are laid up for repairs, and the difficulty in getting coal and freight handled was the cause of the withdrawal of the other.

The freight handlers on the Pennsylvania railroad piers Nos. 4, 5 and 6, North River, stopped work at 1 p. m.

It was reported to-day that conferences had been held last night between the coal managers and the K. of L., and another conference was said to have been arranged for to-day with Austin Corbin, president of the Reading company. The president of one of the other companies said that he heard intimations of a strike ordered at Philadelphia in order to make Reading come to an agreement with the coal handlers here.

At the offices of the coal companies it is stated that there is no change in the situation. The Pennsylvania coal company report that they expect to move more coal to-day than they have on any day since the strike begun. Mr. Ely, representing Cox Bros. & Co., who are the largest individual shippers on the Jersey Central, says that they will not treat with the Knights as an organization, and any overtures must come from employes direct.

## DEATH OF YOUNG BELMONT.

**He Took Too Much Wine With His Dinner, Sunday.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Word reached police headquarters at 3 a. m. that Raymond Belmont, son of August Belmont, the well-known banker, had shot himself. Young Belmont lived with his father at No. 109 Fifth avenue, and was associated with the Belmont banking house at No. 12 Pine street. In the evening Raymond went out to dinner. He returned shortly before 1 a. m. With him was Leonard Behr, a night watchman, with whom young Raymond was very intimate, and who frequently accompanied him home.

They went down to the basement, where there was a shooting gallery, in which young Belmont who was a very expert shot, frequently practiced. Here he also had revolvers and guns. As they entered the room young Belmont picked up a double-acting Smith & Wesson pearl-handled revolver of 32-calibre, and turning to Behr, said: "Now, I want you to go and hold up a gold collar-button in your hand, and I will shoot it out."

Behr, who had frequently seen the young man shoot, and had great confidence in him, at once agreed to do this. Before taking up his position, however, young Belmont turned to him and said: "Oh, first close all the doors so that the report may not alarm father, who is up stairs." Thereupon Behr walked over to a door and had just put his hand upon it when he heard the report of the pistol. Turning at once, he saw young Belmont falling to the floor, blood gushing from a wound in the right side of his head.

"My God, Raymond," he cried, "what have you done?"

He leaned over the young man, who opened his eyes, and looking at him, tried to speak, but could not. As Behr looked at him the cloud of his wound was unconscious. Behr aroused August Belmont, the young man's father, who was all alone in the house. The watchman was sent for Dr. Polk, the family physician, and in a few moments he was at the young man's bedside with two other physicians. They tried to resuscitate the young man, but failed.

Coroner Eidman and his deputy were notified. They found that the bullet had passed clear through the skull, entering the right side of the head and coming out at the left. The watchman said the shooting was accidental, but the coroner said all the indications pointed to suicide.

It was evident that young Belmont had taken considerable wine with his dinner. Mrs. Belmont is in Washington with Congressman Perry Belmont. She was notified by telegraph this morning.

The city is quiet to-day. The rioters arrested Saturday night and last night were arraigned to-day, and remanded for trial.

LATER.—Coroner Eidman said to-day that he had no doubt that the shooting of Raymond Belmont was due to the accidental discharge of the revolver. He was called to the case early this morning, but as it night only be believed by his assistant, Coroner Nugent, he transferred the case to him. He, however, made some inquiries and acquainted himself with facts sufficient, taken in connection with the other circumstances, to feel assured that the case was not one of suicide.

## MONTANA MINERS

**Have Laws of Their Own to Collect Wages Due.**

HELENA, Jan. 29.—The Gregery Consolidated Mining company of New York, working the Gregory mine, situated 25 miles from here, telegraphed H. W. Childs, general manager, to close down operations. Reason, non-union in the treasury. Childs started for the mine with E. W. Bach, Accountant Foreman West, Hon. A. J. Seligman, of the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., bankers of New York, to which the mine and close the works.

Drafts for the amount due employes had not reached Helena, and the men, fearing that they were to lose two months' wages due, on being notified of the company's intention, called a meeting, and took charge of the mine and works. They went in a body and notified the gentlemen named that they wanted them to attend their meeting in the hoisting works—150 men walking in front, and 175 men behind, escorted them to the meeting.

Speeches were made on both sides; the men voted to hold the four gentlemen named until the money was forthcoming. They detailed eight men to guard them during the night; voted to close every saloon; detailed men for that purpose, which was strictly carried out; and appointed a committee to inspect all telegrams and correspondence.

Later in the day they decided to allow the general manager to go East and secure the money, at the same time paroling the accountant and foreman, but holding Mr Seligman prisoner for security until the money was paid. Seligman telegraphed his father in New York that if the company did not pay the men he would not answer for the consequences for the protection of property or himself. The amount involved was $75,000.

J. and W. Seligman & Co. (owning but a portion of the company's stock) immediately telegraphed the money to Helena for the payment of the men and release of the company's property and Seligman. About midnight last night Mr. Seligman was released, upon a messenger being sent to the men by Gov. Hauser, who guaranteed the money for Seligman & Co.

The men treated the prisoner and all parties with the utmost respect and courtesy, and protected the property of the company. No disposition was shown to injure anyone. Seligman was paroled and allowed the freedom of the camp, on his word of honor that he would not leave and payment would be made to the men, etc.

## JUSTICE AT LAST.

**A Poor Widow Who Has Been Kept Out of Insurance Money for 15 Years.**

ST LOUIS, Feb. 1.—The Mutual Life Insurance company of New York has become convinced of the justice of Mrs. Wackerie's claim, have dismissed their appeal to the Supreme court, and have paid to her the sum of $8,000. This noted case has been awaiting settlement for fifteen years. In 1872 Mrs. Wackerie's husband died, and was buried in Shreveport, La. An insurance policy on his life was held in the above company, and to prove his identity Mrs. Wackerie went to Shreveport and had the body exhumed. She then presented her claim to the company, which refused payment, giving as their reason for so doing that Mr. Wackerie still lived.

In support of their refusal, when the case came to trial, a witness was introduced, who swore that he was the plaintiff's husband. His testimony, however, was discredited, and the jury decided the case for Mrs. Wackerie. The insurance company then took the case to the Appellate court, where the decision was affirmed. An appeal was then taken to the Supreme court, where the case has ever since been pending.

The action of this company will make it possible for Mrs. Wackerie to collect the amounts of the policies in other companies who refused payment on the same ground that the New York company did. Mrs. Wackerie has been living in poverty all these years, but will now be made comparatively wealthy by the payment of her claims, which, in all, amount to about $25,000.

**The Catholic Church and Loose Divorce Laws.**

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1.—The facts in a case which illustrates the rigid rules of the Catholic church concerning divorced people, have just been made public here. Michael McCoy, a grocer of this city, has been excommunicated from St. Patrick's Catholic church owing to his marriage with a Miss Emma Long, after having secured a divorce from his wife. Miss Long lived next door to the McCoy family, and Michael became infatuated with her, so much so that he is accused by his neighbors of having mistreated his wife in order to compel her to secure a legal separation from him. On the night of his nuptials with Miss Long, the neighbors and his former church associates surrounded the house and threatened him with violence, until quelled by the police. In reading McCoy out of the church, Father Lawler denounced him and the marriage, and declared that he would not tender the man his services though he were upon his dying bed. He also forbade any of the members of his church to speak to, or in any way recognize McCoy.

The boiler to the engine supplying electric light for South Chicago, exploded Friday night, instantly killing Myron Abbot. He was jammed in a corner, and literally cooked.

## UNGER'S CONFESSION.

**He Tells How and Why he Murdered August Bohle.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Edward Unger, the murderer of August Bohl, whose body was found last week in the trunk shipped to Baltimore, has made a full confession of the killing.

He says that Bohl called him a foul name on the night of January 20, in their house on Ridge street, and that a quarrel was the result. The following are his own words: "He seized a knife from the table and ran after me. I ran to the bedroom; he followed me; I picked up a hammer from a chest under the bed; he made another lunge at me with the knife, and I warded it off, receiving a slight cut in the hand. I then struck him with the hammer. He staggered, and I followed up and struck him again with the hammer, the hammer sinking into his skull as far as the handle. He staggered and fell back on the sofa, dead. This occurred about 10 p. m. Expecting my son home every moment, and to avoid my son seeing what had happened, I took the body from the sofa and put it on the floor close by the wall. I then found Bohl's sleeping cot and placed it on its side before him, and leaning against the wall, covering the sides with some clothes. My son soon came home, and we went to bed together in the bed-room.

"Where's August?" he asked.

"He's gone up," said I.

"On Friday, January 21, as soon as my boy left the house for his work, I went out to buy a rubber bag to put the body in. I was unable to get a bag, and bought two yards of rubber cloth at 80 cents per yard. I bought a butcher's saw for 90 cents. I drank much whisky and got back to the house at 9 a. m. I spread the rubber cloth on the floor and laid the body upon it. I then started to cut him up. I first cut the head from the body and then laid it aside and wrapped it in a paper and part of his clothing. I then cut both legs off, and I think the left arm close to the shoulder. I then took Bohl's trunk. The trunk was too short and I sawed off the feet and put them in the trunk. I then put the body on top of the leg, and I think the arm on top of the body. I took part of the clothes of the deceased and some paper and wiped the floor with them and then put them on top of the body in the trunk. I locked the trunk and lashed it with a rope. I then left my house, after clearing up the blood the best I could, locking the door and taking the head under my arm, which was then wrapped up in the clothing belonging to Bohl, and also some newspapers. I went to the Grand street ferry, went in the forward part of the ferry boat, leaned over the front railing looking into the water, and when the boat got midway into the river I dropped the head and clothing into the river. I think that the paddle wheel struck it.

"I then went to the house of Henry Siegel, No. 205 Thompson avenue, and learning that Siegel was sick I told his wife that August Bohl had gone to Chicago the night before. I then returned to my house, arriving there about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and between 5 and 6 o'clock the same afternoon, and with the assistance of an Italian, whom I met on the street and gave a quarter, took the trunk to a saloon on Grand street, and asked permission to leave it over night, which was granted. I called for it on Saturday morning about 9 o'clock and brought it out on the sidewalk. I gave a man 30 cents to take it to the saloon of Henry Bense, No. 395 Kent avenue, Brooklyn. I got permission from Bense to leave the trunk there a few minutes until I went to Westcott's express office. I told the expressman where he was to call and returned to Bense's store. I got some mucilage and put this label on the trunk:

JOHN A. WILSON,
Baltimore, Md.
*To be called for.*

"After placing this label on the trunk I left the store and requested Bens to give the trunk to an expressman and take his receipt, and that I would call for it in the evening. I did call that same evening, and received the receipt from Bens. I then left and went home. Before I cut the legs off Bohl I think I unbuttoned his pants at the waist and pulled them down. The coat I cut up the back and pulled it off before cutting the arm off."

The receipt then identifies the trunk, the clothes of Bohl and other things connected with the murder, and concludes as follows: "I did not mean to kill the deceased. He was a quarrelsome man, and I believed that my life was in danger when I struck him. I was intoxicated when I disposed of the body was so as to save my son and family from disgrace.

"EDWARD UNGER."

All the facts stated by Unger have been corroborated, and he will be arraigned in the Tombs police court.

## BLAINE'S AMBITION.

**He Would Rather be Secretary of State than President.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The *Tribune* this morning says: One of Mr. Blaine's nephews, F. M. Stanwood, of Boston, is at the Fifth Avenue hotel. He is connected with the Boston *Journal*, in which he is a large stockholder. He is a wealthy young man, of high social position and much talent. Talking about his uncle, he said, among other things: "It runs counter to the public opinion that Mr. Blaine is not killing for the position of being President, but if all could hear him talk as I have at times, they would know his real condition of mind. I was with him last summer for a considerable time, and I recall his talking over the Presidency. He said to me that Jerry Black's description of a Presidential race struck him as the most forcible illustration of its character. Black likened it to a fox hunt. It is a great thing to go careering over the country, leaping fences and ditches, and going pell-mell across fields at a headlong pace, with the hounds in full cry and the fox ahead of them. It is enough to stir a man's blood to fever heat, but after all when the thing is finished, it is only a fox. Mr. Blaine said to me distinctly that in his own preference he would much rather see a friend placed in the Presidential chair and go back to the State department, where he considers that he left a great and uncompleted work, than to be President himself. Whatever may be the drift of things and the outlook of the future, I am confident that he is sincere in that wish."

**A Peculiar Case in a Peculiar City.**

CLEVELAND, Jan. 28.—When Mrs. Cabelek murdered her three children, and then committed suicide, the newspapers published long accounts of the crime. A Bohemian sheet here had a very graphic description of the premises and long interviews with the surviving children. Frank Roth, a Bohemian, read the report to his wife, two children and mother-in-law. He is a well-to-do mechanic and lived happily. His wife listened to the account of the Cabelek murder, and then had her husband re-read it. He went over it a third time and then she took the paper to a neighbor's and had it read twice more. Thursday she sent her mother to buy grocery for yeast, and then she took a heavy dose of rough on rats and forced a dose of poison down the throat of her babe. When the old mother returned she alarmed the neighbors, and doctors were called, but they came too late. The woman died in great agony, and the babe expired soon after. The doctors kept the affair to themselves, and the police did not learn of it until late to-day.

**All Branches of Business Injured.**

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 1.—The extensive strikes in New York city seriously affects the business of this city. If they continue much longer the loss to mercantile and manufacturing industries will be disastrous. The United States cartridge company yesterday discharged 40 hands on account of the failure to receive certain metals used in the manufacture of their products. Connecticut manufactories that furnish some of the company's supplies, have also shut down from lack of coal. It is expected that other hands will be sent out to-day or to-morrow. Other manufacturing concerns feel the effects of the strike, and all branches of business are beginning to be injured.

**Seven Tousand Will Go Out.**

MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., Jan. 29.—A convention of river coal miners is in session here to-day to decide whether a demand will be made on the operators for an advance in the price of mining from 2½ to 3 cents per bushel in the first three pools, and from 2 to 2½ cents in the fourth pool. There seems to be very little doubt but that the demand will be made, as a number of the men have already quit work. The operators say they will not grant an advance at this time, and a general strike will be inaugurated along the river at once. About 7,000 are employed in the river mines.

**Can Afford to Retire.**

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 1.—Aldermen G. S. Groff, of this city has received intelligence that his family has just become heirs to an estate in Holland valued at $76,000,000. In 1707 the great great grandfather of the alderman was exiled from Holland and his estate confiscated by the government. He came to this country, and his descendants are now scattered over the western states, except a few who are in New York. The Dutch government has just passed a bill restoring the estate with interest and improvements to the family.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

### CANADIAN FISHERIES.

**Canadian Fisheries Considered in the House of Commons.**

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The subject of the dispute between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the Canadian fishiers was brought up in the House of Commons this afternoon. Sir James Ferguson, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, in answer to inquiries, said that the government has been conferring with the government of the United States on the question. The Canadian fisheries, he said, were very valuable, and the government has followed the policy concerning them which had been adopted by the preceding governments, and would maintain the rights of the colonists with every desire to conciliate the United States. The government was unable at present to narrate the whole course of the negotiations with the United States, but could state that a dispatch had been received which was of a pacific character, and afforded material grounds for hope of a final settlement of the dispute.

Mr. Chamberlain Phelps had an hour's conference with the Marquis of Salisbury today, at the premer's request, to discuss the Canadian fisheries question. The conference was most cordial on both sides. Lord Salisbury expressed himself gratified at the general tone of the American press and people in the dispute, and he assured Mr. Phelps that England and Canada were equally desirous of an amicable adjustment of the whole case.

**British Men-of-War to be Furnished the Dominion Government.**

TORONTO, Jan. 31.—The Ottawa correspondent of the *Mail* says: Yesterday the announcement was made that the Imperial government had consented to send men-of-war out next season to assist in the protection of the Canadian fisheries. To the people of the United States this doubtless will be anything but palatable information, but, as a matter of fact, it is simply following the precedent established before the Washington treaty came into operation.

A prominent officer being interrogated as to the correctness of the report, said: "It is true that the imperial authorities have consented to send out one or two gunboats next spring to assist the marine police in the enforcement of our fishery rights."

Some time ago, he said, an understanding was arrived at with the home authorities that the usual assistance should be given. The reason why aid was not rendered last season was due to the long correspondence which had taken place between Canada and England, and to the fact that by the time the imperial authorities had settled on their policy the fishing season had nearly expired.

I pointed out to this gentleman the special cable appearing in the *Mail*, in which the Under Foreign secretary had been made to say that the Canadian cabinet had made a proposition which, from the liberality of its character, is likely to contribute to a settlement of the dispute. He said this the inference is to be drawn that the Dominion government has receded from the position it has taken all along as to its rights, based on the treaty of 1818, there is a mistake somewhere. I have it on good authority that the government still adheres to the policy it